

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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## The Front Page

WE GO TO PRESS at a moment of grave crisis in the history of this nation — a moment at which it appears likely that not more than a handful of French members of the House of Commons will support the Government in enacting a change in the conscription regulations which is obviously demanded by the great majority of the English-speaking population of the country. It is possible that even before these lines are read the crisis will have been averted and some compromise found possible which will preserve the essential unity of the country. We earnestly hope that such may be the case.

We call this a crisis, because it is our strong conviction that for the future of this country it is necessary that the English-speaking majority should carry with it at least a substantial proportion of the French-speaking minority in all policies which deeply affect that minority — and nobody will suggest that the policy of conscription for overseas service does not so affect it. There are Canadians who do not regard it as a crisis, or at least regard it as a desirable crisis, on the ground that it will compel the Government to admit to its councils a representation of the Conservative and possibly other parties, and thus set up what they designate as a National Government. We are unable to share their optimism, if, as we assume to be the case, the establishment of this National Government is going to mean the virtual exclusion of French Canada — perhaps withdrawal of French Canada is a better word — from those councils. The division of this country into political parties is an artificial division, and the particular parties which at the moment dominate the scene do not seem to us to have any guarantee of long continuance in their present shape and with their present policies; and in consequence we do not greatly care what political stripe or how many different political stripes are represented in the Cabinet. The division of this country into two great racial groups is natural, inevitable and permanent; and the throwing of one entire group into irreconcilable opposition seems to us to be too heavy a price to pay for any National Government.

It is not, of course, too heavy a price to pay for another and totally different object, namely that of causing the clear will of the majority to prevail. But we believe that that object can be attained without alienating French Canada — for we do not believe that French Canada desires to oppose the clear will of the majority, since that would be tantamount to reading itself out of Confederation. If the crisis can be surmounted or avoided, it will be by making it clear to French Canada that that is what a unanimous French opposition to the amendment of the conscription regulations must mean. The result of the plebiscite shows that there must be a power of conscription for overseas service at least for the eight provinces; it is conceivable that that power might be limited to the eight provinces and exclude Quebec, but even that arrangement would not fall far short of reading Quebec out of Confederation.

## Why Quebec Voted No

ELSEWHERE in this issue readers will find an article which we very earnestly commend to their attention. It is by one of the younger French-Canadian journalists, Jean Louis Gagnon, who comes of a distinguished family and is quite obviously destined by his combination of energy and brilliance to exert a great deal of influence in his province. Mr. Gagnon undertakes to show the reasons for Quebec's heavy No majority, and we believe he has assessed them pretty accurately. English-speaking Canadians are distressingly unaware of some of them. Those which go back into history are known only to the better informed; and the events of 1917 are too near



A CZECH, A POLE, AN ENGLISHMAN AND AN AUSTRALIAN WATCH RAF COMRADES RETURN FROM A RAID ON ROSTOCK

to be history and too far away to be matters of personal knowledge for more than a small fraction of today's Canadians. Those which arise from present-day conditions are almost unappreciated outside of Quebec.

Mr. Gagnon attaches great weight to the resentment of French-Canadians at their position of economic inferiority; and we have ourselves been convinced, at least since the earliest days of the war (speeches whose economic passages were completely ignored by the English-language press), that it is a serious and growing factor in racial disunity. That the

responsibility for it must be placed largely at the door of the Quebec Legislature with its French majority neither lessens the economic inferiority nor alleviates the resentment; it merely increases the distrust of French Canada for a political system under which their own representatives cannot be trusted to defend what they regard as their own interests.

Mr. Gagnon has also an obviously low opinion of the political leadership which has been available to French Canada in recent years, and especially in the last few months. For the latter period responsibility must chiefly be borne by Mr. Cardin, whose failure to put

## Why P.Q. Voted No

See Jean Louis Gagnon's article, page 8

any real conviction and energy into the Quebec campaign for a Yes verdict is easily understandable in view of his present refusal to accept the consequences of that verdict as rendered by the rest of the country. We believe that Mr. Cardin, who is what is called a "practical politician," greatly underestimates the latent strength of the Canadianism — the loyalty to a Canada consisting of nine provinces — of his French compatriots, most of whom have a capacity for idealism which he may not be fitted to comprehend. We have to admit that that idealism has been neither adequately stimulated nor wisely directed by French Canada's recent leaders; nevertheless it exists, and it establishes a grave difference between the action of voting No in the plebiscite and the subsequent action of insisting that the No vote of Quebec should override the immense Yes majority of the rest of Canada. Mr. Cardin does not see that difference, but we fancy that the nobler spirits among the French-Canadians do, and that if they were sufficiently vocal the situation could yet be saved.

## "They're Off!"

WE ARE much interested to find two such ardent advocates of the all-out war effort as Mr. Hepburn and the *Globe and Mail* uniting to declare that horse-racing is so important a part of the all-out war effort that it must be kept up during the rest of the war even if the shortage of rubber and gasoline compels the abandonment of the old — and extremely silly — law which says that no one track shall operate more than a certain number of days in the year. It uses more rubber and gasoline to get to some tracks than it does to others, so we must do all our horse-racing at the track that causes us to use least of these somewhat valuable commodities.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not place quite so high a value on horse-racing as part of the war effort. It thinks that Mr. Hepburn is misled in the value that he places on it, by the fact that as Provincial Treasurer he gets a large revenue from the gambling operations which go on in connection with it. He could get just as large a revenue at practically no labor cost by running a lottery. As for the *Globe and Mail*, we do not know what has misled it. Perhaps it will explain to us exactly how horse-racing, apart from the taxes it pays, contributes to the all-out war effort.

## Arranging Life

FEW events contain more of personal tragedy or of community loss than the enforced and premature retirement of a man of outstanding ability in any walk of life, owing to the wearing out of the physical machinery through which his mind must operate. This is an event which is far too common in Canada, especially among business men, and which is nearly always to be charged up to some sort of ignorance of the way in which life ought to be lived. The excessive pressure and uncertainty and worry resulting from war conditions have undoubtedly increased the number of these cases, but they are at all times much too numerous. There can be few readers of this article who cannot recall more cases of the kind than they like to think about in the circle of their own friends in the last few months.

The commonest error about how life should be lived is that of thinking that it is possible to live it with no interest except in work. It is a very false and narrow concept of life which makes work the be-all and end-all of its purpose. But another very dangerous error consists in a too sudden and ill-judged flight from this first error itself. Men who have done

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After you finish reading SATURDAY NIGHT why not mail to a member of the fighting services in Canada or Overseas. Just paste address label over your own — affix 2c stamp up to 44 pages, 3c for a larger issue — and mail. It will be appreciated — immensely.





"Insufficient air support." The three words tell why brave Chinese troops like these are now fighting desperately to keep the Jap away from Chunking.

Early this week reports from China's capital were of enemy penetration 25 miles into Yunnan Province where Generalissimo Chian Kai-Shek is in command.



In Burma the situation looked hopeless, despite reports of growing air support. To the Chinese and British defenders whose sole strength in the air

in recent weeks has been the American Volunteer Group, such reports meant a chance of orderly retreat. Above: camouflaging a precious AVG plane.



To Chunking, world's most bombed capital, the fall of Burma spells renewed and continuous air attack. Lacking fighter planes, the city is dependent on

anti-aircraft defences. Pictured here is a Chinese anti-aircraft crew swinging a giant plane detector in all directions to catch sound of Jap bombers.

# DEAR MR. EDITOR

## Religion in Schools

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

A REPRINT of my article in SATURDAY NIGHT on religious instruction in the schools has been circulated by the National Council of Education. In all the provinces thoughtful people realize that a more widespread knowledge of the Bible is essential to the maintenance of civilization and even of democracy. Our public schools have been largely pagan or at least neutral in the matter of religion, but church leaders are now moving to take advantage of long neglected facilities for religious instruction in these schools. The opportunity is provided in Ontario by the Regulations of the Department of Education.

It has long been recognized that even from the standpoint of sound literature, familiarity with the English Bible is an invaluable part of a real education. In an article appearing in the University of Toronto Quarterly for October, 1938, Sir Robert Falconer, formerly President, wrote:

"Teachers of English literature in the universities lament the ignorance of the Bible displayed by their students. Not only is this a serious loss in itself, but it is also a serious handicap in the appreciation of other English masterpieces. . . . Education by and under supervision of the state is firmly established. It has been reasonably successful in promoting efficiency within the secular range of life, but it has come short in fostering the culture of ethical truths and spiritual realities; it has failed to make any great literature a living force in the character of the people. This should be required when the state professes to train good citizens. To live by ethical truths and spiritual realities is to have been liberally educated. For their evocation and impact the English Bible is a supreme

### IN A NUTSHELL

A LITTLE earth,  
A little sky,  
That thing called birth—  
And here am I!

GILEAN DOUGLAS.

agency. If its use is being neglected because the prohibitory writ of sectarianism still runs, this authority should now be challenged."

It is recalled that after an internal controversy in the University of Toronto, early in the century, it was determined that there was nothing contrary to the constitution in the teaching of the Bible. A large field of culture, complementary to the classics, was thus made available and received with increasing favor as a means of a liberal education in University College. Following up this argument, Sir Robert is still of the opinion that as many school teachers as possible should be trained in the colleges to impart religious instruction. He takes the ground that in some cases in the present divided state of the Protestant Church the clergyman, no longer "the minister of the parish," is not looked upon by the pupils as speaking with the authority of the regular teacher. "When he comes into the class the subject comes in with him as of secondary importance."

Sir Robert does not leave the suggestion there. He proceeds to show how school teachers can be prepared to give religious instruction to their classes. Many years ago as a young professor at Dalhousie he himself volunteered to teach a class in Biblical Literature in the hope that some, who would become teachers, would join it, and they did. The class was well attended until he left for Toronto and the work has gone on ever since. Some years before his arrival here Professor McCurdy and others carried on similar classes in University College. Today these classes under the lead of Dr. W. R. Taylor and his associates are well attended. No difficulty has cropped up on that score in the federated colleges.

It is obvious that only a proportion of prospective teachers can thus be supplied by the universities under present arrangements. The breach can be filled in our thousands of public schools by the clergy of the different denominations and by such of the existing school teachers as are qualified to give religious instruction. This necessary reform would be greatly facilitated if under a universal union of Protestant Churches, all Protestant clergymen became "ministers of the parish" as was the case before the multiplication of denominations.

F. D. L. SMITH.

### Manpower Problems

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM very interested in reading the advertisements which you are sponsoring in SATURDAY NIGHT on the subject of "All Industry Is War Industry."

A practical illustration of what you say came to me the other day. For several weeks I have been trying to get a job for a man who tells me that as he goes around Montreal he finds long lines of men waiting for jobs—but there are no jobs. Among these unemployed groups are skilled mechanics. The Unemployment Insurance Commission has no jobs for them either.

And yet if we believe everything we read, we are given to understand that the prime need of the country is manpower. Something is wrong somewhere. I think your advertisements may help drive home some of these important lessons.

Montreal, Que. LORIMER B. SLOAN.

### Recruiting Figures

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS a pity that General Sir Ernest Walker should mar his article in your April 25 issue by mistakes of fact that a military man might be expected to know, if he kept closely in touch with developments of which he undertakes to write.

The general's statement that voluntary recruiting has gradually failed in Canada must be judged against figures given by the Defence Department for enlistments in the army in recent months. They are: November 6,208; December 6,772; January 11,713; February 8,122; March 8,821. I understand the April figure will exceed 12,000.

The general will probably know that Canadian army formations, as laid down by the general staff, may call for 6,500 men per month. This figure, it is apparent, will be raised shortly.

Ottawa, Ont. B. T. RICHARDS.

### SATURDAY NIGHT

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## THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

little but work until they were fifty often come to a sudden realization that their program is all wrong, and start spending a half-hour, snatched reluctantly from work, in violent exercise in a gymnasium, or trying to make up for a year almost devoid of exercise by a few holiday weeks devoted to far too much golf or tennis. The *Journal of the Canadian Dental Association* recently contained a valuable article on this subject by Dr. F. A. Willis, who points out that every year "death claims an amazing toll from heart disease among sedentary persons in middle and later life during periods of excessive physical activity." The approach of the holiday season gives a timely emphasis to such warnings; but the real desideratum is that Canadians should learn to plan their lives with first things first and second things second. A life entirely spent in work is almost as badly designed as a life entirely spent in avoiding work.

## Philosophic Cleavage

WE HAVE several times drawn attention to the immense increase in the importance which the contemporary world is attaching to pure philosophy—to the growing realization of the part which this mental activity consciously and unconsciously plays in the vast plexus of human affairs. It has seldom been more conclusively demonstrated than by the appearance in last month's *Fortune* of an article by that greatest of contemporary Catholic thinkers, Jacques Maritain, to whom Sir Robert Falconer devoted an article in a recent issue of *SATURDAY NIGHT*, and who is now almost as well known in Canada as in his native France. That a magazine such as *Fortune* should devote a large amount of its space to a very profound discussion of the three-century-long "process of secularization of the Christian man" would have been impossible two or three years ago; today it appears perfectly natural.

The present conflict is shown by M. Maritain to be ideological in a far more profound sense than has been generally supposed. But

## LAST LEAVE

THIS day shall never vanish from my heart:  
So beautiful it is! The summer rains  
Have cleansed the world to beauty; sun-  
washed lanes  
Invite our footsteps, and the blackbirds dart  
With flashing, red-tipped wings across the  
stream;  
No sky was ever blue as this, nor breeze  
As fresh with scent of cedar from the trees!  
Reality is here—and war a dream.

Let no! A training plane has found our wood—  
The wings upon your tunic too, are real;  
And I—I dare not keep you if I could,  
From answering the stricken's mute appeal.  
And even as your eyes meet mine, I know  
Your thought has turned to where you soon  
shall go.

CLARA BERNHARDT.

It is not a perfect cleavage; both sides are gravely affected by the secularization process, but in Germany that process has, in the Nazi Party, practically obliterated the remains of the old European Christian concepts, which are still powerful though urgently in need of revitalization in the United Nations. The violence of the struggle is precipitating the thinking of both sides in such a way that the most extreme elements tend to come to the surface, and there can be hardly any doubt that a victory for the Nazis would involve the world in an era of ultra-secularization in which any idea of a higher purpose for the universe than that of the satisfaction of the material wants of the individual would be driven underground to await the next revolution in human thinking.

In spite of the completely utilitarian nature of the Communist dogma, M. Maritain believes that the great mass of the Russian people is still essentially religious, and that their present association with the nations which are fighting for a higher concept of the human individual may bring them back into the main current of the old European civilization. We should like every Canadian to read M. Mari-



ZERO HOUR IN THE CONTROL-ROOM

tain's paragraphs on this subject, which conclude with the observations: "It is not inconceivable that a communist people may be led away from communist atheism by internal changes, however hard this evolution may be. If we have any hope of a spiritual transformation in the Russian people, this is due not to communism but to their deep inherent religious and human resources, and to the circumstance that the war in which they are displaying such firm courage is joining their fate to the fate of the free peoples."

## Taxing the Worker

THE failure of President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program to deal in any way with the abnormally large incomes of the wage-earning classes has excited a good deal of comment from economists. A notably able criticism of the entire program is to be found in a letter to the *New York Times* by the Professor of Economics at the University of California, Benjamin M. Anderson, who was formerly economic adviser to a great New York bank. Mr. Anderson points out that the true source of any possible large increase in taxation receipts is the income of labor, which he estimated at 74% of the total national income in 1940 and believes to be now considerably higher. "From the standpoint of getting money in large amounts by the government, this is the source to which we must now primarily turn. And from the standpoint of limiting the competition of the people with the government in the markets for goods, and thus holding down prices, this is the all-important income to tax."

This is profoundly true, and as true for Canada as it is for the United States. But it brings us right up against certain difficulties with which Mr. Anderson does not bother to deal. The chief of these is the extent of that taxable surplus of income over bare requirements, which can be cut into by taxation or by compulsory wage reductions without any detrimental social consequences. The share of working-class incomes which can be described as non-surplus may be determined by either or both of two considerations. One of these is the needs of the earner and his dependants. The other is the fact that a certain minimum expectation of reward is necessary to induce the worker to keep up his activities for the number of hours per day, and the number of days per week, which it is in the national interest for him to work. Taxation and wage reduction which violate either of these limitations will do more harm than good.

Working-class incomes contain very much less of this taxable surplus than any other type of income in the community; but an even more difficult factor lies in the circumstance that the surplus is most unevenly distributed. A man of twenty years of age with no dependants and not liable to the draft is in all probability perfectly capable of earning as much in wages as a man of forty with a wife and seven children none of whom are old enough

to add to the family income. A wage which in the latter case would include nothing in the way of surplus would in the former case contain surplus to the extent of 50% or more. But a tax system which would take even as little as 10% away from the younger man would have to be surrounded by the most carefully devised safeguards, and administered with the most scrupulous care, if it is not to impair the health, self-respect and morale of the man of forty and his family. And it must be borne in mind that nothing could be more detrimental to the national interest than a tax system which discourages the working man (unless he is neither thrifty nor ambitious) from marrying and raising a family. (This problem would be particularly acute in Canada, where a large element of the population regards marrying and raising a family as among the primary moral duties.)

It is perfectly true that the wage-earning part of the population will have to be called upon to make a more substantial contribution than at present to the total of the national sacrifice. But that contribution must come mainly from those with few or no family responsibilities. The proper distribution of this burden can only be effected by highly discriminatory taxation. Wage rates, hours of labor, and working conditions can do little about it. Indirect taxation is worse than useless in this respect, for it increases the burden on the man with responsibilities and leaves the man without responsibilities relatively untouched.

Inequalities are relatively harmless in the upper levels of income. A man with an income of \$10,000 can spend much less on himself if he has a wife and four children than if he is single, even after all allowances for additional tax exemptions; but nobody objects to this, for it is by his own choice that he acquired this family and it is assumed that he prefers to spend his money in this way rather than on bachelor luxuries. When the income is in terms of forty dollars a week the situation is entirely different. It is not a question of the man with a large family having chosen to spend his money on food and housing and clothing; it is a question of his having to spend it in that way if the family are to be brought up in health and decency. Any well devised system of taxation which is going to take any substantial amount out of people of this income level may even have to inquire not only into what the family needs for health and decency, but also into what is actually being expended on these objects; there would be no purpose in giving a man with seven children a large exemption with which to bring up his children if he spends that exemption on drink, gambling or other unprofitable purposes.

The whole idea of raising anything substantial for the state's needs from the wage-earning classes and reducing their power to demand civilian goods from an economy increasingly geared to war production may carry us much further towards the paternalistic state; and Mr. Anderson and the *New York Times* will have to bear this in mind.

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY J. E. M.

THE phenomenon of fighters embracing and kissing each other after a murderous bout is explained by Benny Leonard: "The kind-hearted cells, pressed so far to one side, suddenly rush back and regain the foreground." Calling Monsieur Laval!

"I'll no wear the kilts on my job," said Reserve Army Private Saunders McGlashan of the 48th. "I'll ask for my discharge first." A reason having been demanded Saunders said "I'm a steeple-jack."

## THESIS ON ECONOMICS

(Submitted for the Degree, Companion of Column-Hitters)

There aren't enough commodities to satisfy the Nation;  
So now the prices are controlled, in grim anticipation  
That if they weren't, demand for goods would quickly boost the prices  
And start inflation, and (they say) a dozen other vices.  
But now the wise ones with the cash can stock-up as they please,  
Load-up with shoes and pants-with-cuffs, canned beans and corn and peas.  
But later on, no doubt, the rest will wait in lengthy queues  
To buy a pair of cuffless pants, or even baby's shoes.  
And when that bitter day arrives, why let them wait at stores?  
Why not form ration-lines instead in front of hoarders' doors?  
The wise ones, loaded to the rails with goods to last a year,  
The moment that they got a tip that rationing was near.

NICK.

"Bright essays in economic lunacy," is the judgment of E. V. Francis concerning the German efforts to make substitutes for oil. We wonder how he would describe price ceilings.

The suppression of Serbia by the Nazis is messy and inefficient, like digging a hole in a sandy backyard with a garden-fork.

The escaped Nazi prisoner who legged it to Texas found to his sorrow that he had run into the Last Round-up.

A reviewer named J. H. Jackson says: "Joquin Miller, 'the poet of the Sierras' attracted attention in London salons during the 1870's by crawling on all fours to bite ladies' ankles." Attracted attention! Mercy on us! The prize example of the humor of under-statement.

## ZOOLOGICAL LYRICS

*The Mosquito*

I'd veto

The mosquito:

For what he digs with his proboscis  
Ain't no bloomin' bed of roses.

*The Robin*

It's certain, though I start hobnobbin'  
Early with my spring-time robin,  
That some record-keeping bore  
Hobnobbed with him a week before.

STUART HEMSLEY.

Francis R. B. Godolphin has edited a new English edition of the Greek historians. "Often," he says, "the Greek of Thucydides is too obscure to translate precisely." Our own impression: Thucy. never could play straight.

"Askutasquash" was the original name which we have shortened to "squash." But (as Stuart Hemsley might say) isn't the pumpkin askutasquash?

True comment from a Toronto Irishman in serious mood: "Ah, if the young fool's grand father were alive to hear that he'd turn over in his grave."





Nearing the floes, the author scans the ice for seals.



The Polarbjorn, well into the ice.



A fine experimental specimen is sighted, fired on, wounded. It makes for nearby water and . . .



. . . almost gets away when hunter seizes flipper, pulls seal back, proceeds to kill it.



Crew member points to where "Many families of seal could be seen in scattered patches."

## Science and Seals Yi

By Dr. Kaare Rodahl

"APRIL 13: Easter Day. This was a holiday for all. The sun blazed with all its power. Greasy oilskins were laid aside and everybody, clean shaven and smartly clad, either lazed in the glorious sunshine or took walks on the ice. Not one, however, reported meeting any mermaids, which was just too bad as in the spring, even under Arctic conditions, a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. Flags were hoisted and fluttered in the gentle breeze. Easter eggs were absent, but all enjoyed the special cake prepared by the steward and glasses rose and fell, with much singing."

This was one of the lighter moments in an expedition which left Halifax on March 5 of last year, in the famous Norwegian ship *Polarbjorn* (or "Polar-bear") to determine whether Vitamin A could be recovered in commercial quantities from seal liver. "On the following May 19 we returned to Halifax, having proved that the seal caught off the Labrador coast form an important additional source of this vitamin, and that this in turn offers the sealers an important additional source of income—about 20 per cent, in fact.

LEAVING the blacked out harbor under wartime secrecy, in company with the Norwegian sealer *Polaris*, Captain Peter Brandall, we ran into drift ice the next day. This was partly packed ice from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It became more congested as we proceeded northward, so we turned back and made our way around it. Emerging into open seas next day at noon, we commenced unpacking the laboratory equipment, with much willing help from the crew and in spite of the constant rolling of the little ship. Later, when the seas became mountainous this had to be abandoned. When it was resumed, on March 10, the ship's carpenter "chipped in" and with much ingenuity built us racks which would hold the delicate glassware firmly in any future gale. This duly arrived the following day, but Mr. Alan Davies, my scientific assistant, averted a catastrophe by placing the more delicate and valuable pieces of ap-

paratus in his sleeping bag, stuffing bottles of ether and chloroform into his pockets, and hanging on to the table like grim death!

After swinging eastward around the masses of drift ice, Captain Mørch had planned to penetrate the ice belt at Belle Isle, where the breeding grounds had usually been found. The ice, however, turned out to be more scattered this year than expected so we veered westward and at the same time secured our first seal—which occasion was celebrated in the usual manner. Completing the laboratory, which occupied the ship's lounge, on March 13, we carried out our first analysis.

OUR two vacuum pumps, essential to smooth working of the Vitamin A technique, gave us trouble, and eventually we reverted to an arrangement which I had used with success in a previous expedition to North East Greenland. In all our difficulties the officers and crew showed a most helpful interest—especially considering that we had appropriated the ship's lounge for our laboratory.

Turning south again we encountered the Newfoundland sealers *Eagle*, *Neptune*, *Ranger* and *Terra Nova*, and as we approached Notre Dame Bay found seal in the water and in the far distance saw them basking in the sun on the ice floes. The three-mile limit for foreign ships came between us and this tempting prospect, however, so we had to leave it to the Newfoundlanders, turning west to hunt for baby seal at Grois and Belle Isle.

On March 17 we shot our first complete family of Hood seal—father, mother and daughter—removed the organs of scientific interest and tested them for Vitamin A content. That afternoon a large group of seal, mostly baby white coats, was observed. The whole crew took to the ice and by nightfall had brought in some 300 pelts. Davies and I worked feverishly until the early hours of the morning on our vitamin extraction.

Again next day, despite a heavy swell under the ice, some 300 and



# als Yield Vitamin "A"

Photos by the Author

mals were killed. March 19 opened in a blaze of glorious sunshine, transforming the ice floe into a field of sparkling diamonds. Many families of seal could be seen in scattered patches, and one male Hood was taken measuring 111 inches. I was out during the day recording activities with my movie camera. In the evening the *Polaris*, which had left us on the 8th, rejoined us, an event which was celebrated with much tongue-wagging. The following day the catch continued, consisting mostly of old Hood seals.

The original plan for preserving the seal liver collected had been to keep it frozen. But owing to the unusually high temperatures encountered this was found impossible without a refrigeration plant. It would probably have been possible to keep the liver on ice in large double-walled zinc-lined ice chests. Lacking the material to build such a chest, we turned to salt. The livers were placed in tanks, with salt sprinkled liberally between each layer. Although this method preserved the liver successfully, it is not to be recommended, as it hardened the liver to a marked degree, impairing the digestion for solvent extraction. (The liver should be preserved preferably in brine.)

WHILE assaying many organs for Vitamin A content, we endeavored to develop a process for extracting the oil from seal liver on a semi-commercial basis. First we tried an old method, cutting the liver into small pieces, putting it through a meat grinder and then into a large conical vessel. 0.5% KOH (alkali) was added and the pH (degree of acidity) adjusted between 8 and 9. This was then cooked for 90 minutes under steam pressure. The liver tissue, however, did not break down completely, which was assumed to be due to the concentration of KOH.

We allowed it to cool overnight. A cream should have risen to the surface, but the amount observed was practically negligible. Abandoning this process, we eventually digested the liver with 5% KOH and extracted with ether. By this method we

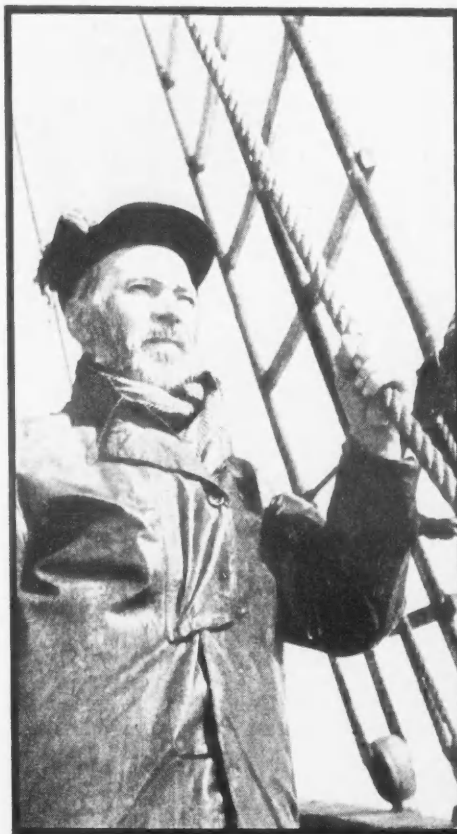
succeeded in recovering 80% of the oil, which had a potency of 600,000 International Units of Vitamin A per gram. As to the liver in its natural state, the mean potency of those tested during the first fortnight was 12,000 I.U. per gram, while one Hood seal liver showed the record potency of 24,000 I.U. per gram."

(Apparently the concentration of alkali used in the first case was insufficient for complete breakdown of the liver tissue and saponification of the liver fat. Note: Vitamin A appears in the non-saponifiable residue, therefore it appears in the ether extraction. Editor.)

"THE expedition continued, sometimes in fine weather, sometimes in blinding snow. Leaving White Bay and proceeding north, we caught 225 animals on March 31, and 235 on April 1. Hearing from St. John's radio on April 4 that large numbers of seal had been observed in Notre Dame Bay, we turned southward the following day, catching 260 on the 7th, and 325 on the 9th. Then we commenced the separation of skin and blubber.

Skin and blubber are removed in one operation at the time of killing—in less than 60 seconds by a skilled hunter. The blubber is removed at a later date and stored in large tanks, while the pelts are salted, carefully folded and stored. A danger in this work is "Speck Finger," caused by an abscess forming deep below the surface, often from quite small cuts. Amputation is frequently necessary, unless treatment is prompt and effective. We had good results with Rivanol solution applied in the initial stages, and also found that salves containing large amounts of Vitamin A assisted in the healing.

On April 25 we killed 700 animals, and by May 14 the *Polarbjorn* had 7150 pelts on board. The 17th was a wonderful day. Sails were hoisted, and the two heavily-laden sealers, plying peacefully side by side in full sail, along the coast of Greenland, returned from the serenity of the Arctic to the smoke and soot of "civilization" we had left at Easter.



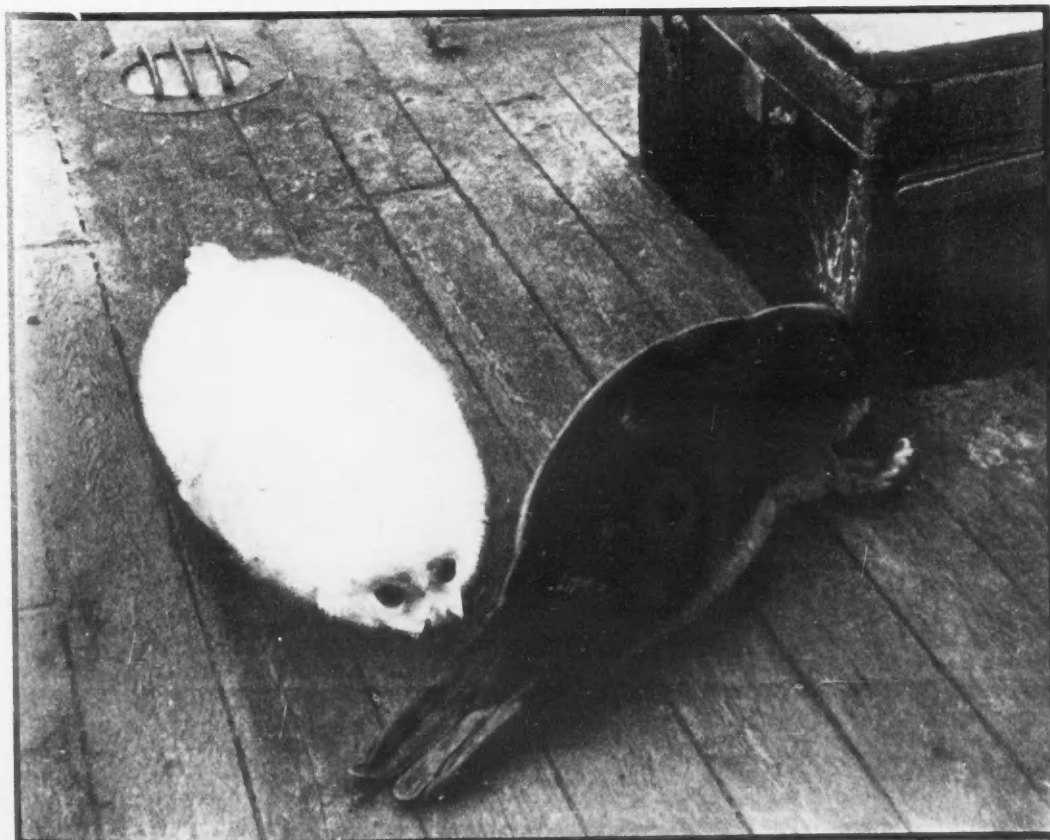
"Officers, crew were most helpful."



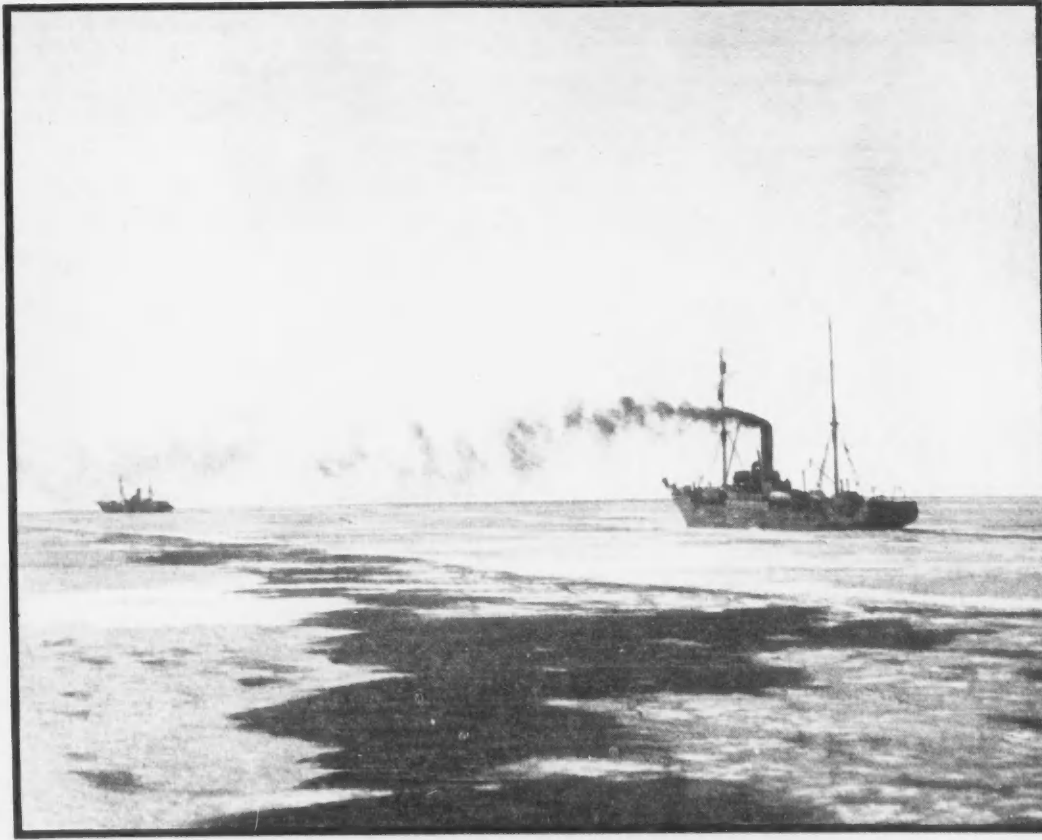
The author watches while crew skins a day's seal catch.



The laboratory on the *Polarbjorn*. Racks for test tubes, retorts were work of ship's carpenter.



"White Coat" and "Blue Back" baby seals. A gram of liver tested 12,000 Vitamin units.



With 7150 pelts aboard, the *Polarbjorn* and consort seek open water, then put for home.



# This Workroom Sets Standard for 2,600 Others



National Workroom of the Canadian Red Cross, the "hub" around which 2,600 others revolve.



Plaster cast boots as worn by these soldier patients are a National Workroom specialty.

BY CHARLES ALLEN



For use by British ARP workers, topcoats of this type are made by Red Cross volunteers.

OUT of modern war have come many demands on Canadian women for new supplies to meet new needs. Men of the mine sweepers need special string mitts to grip taut cables in icy seas; dive bomber crews must have special belts to relieve strain when they pull out from long dives; military hospitals want special supplies such as huge boots for plaster cast cases—and they all turn naturally to the Canadian Red Cross.

Take mine sweepers' mitts as an example. The naval authorities rejected one shipment as "a menace to life and limb" and then asked the Red Cross to devise a standard pattern that any careful worker could follow. Into the National Workroom of the Women's War Work Committee of the Red Cross at Toronto went the problem. There, picked volunteer workers greatly improved on British patterns handed down from the last war. The mitts were made more waterproof and the crocheted string outer covering was fastened so that it would not snag in steel cables and drag men overboard. Made commercially, the Navy estimates that these mitts would cost \$8.00 a pair; now, Red Cross workers contributing 16 hours of work can make a pair for 65 cents.

Doctors at a large army training centre wanted a cloth boot that would fit over plaster casts. The National Workroom of the Red Cross designed and submitted samples which were accepted and the boots are now in actual service. From the simplest sewing job to reversible topcoats for women ARP workers in Britain, this laboratory-workroom is

constantly experimenting, designing, improving and inspecting scores of articles of which patterns, detailed instructions and perfect samples are available to the 2,600 Red Cross workrooms across Canada.

Once the need is made known the National Workroom seeks technical advice as to exact specifications and requirements. Standards are set that will enable quantity production and costs are ascertained. Patterns and samples are supplied to the Red Cross organization in each province. Made entirely by volunteer Red Cross workers and fashioned only with such equipment as would be available to any women's group in Canada, each article produced in this Toronto laboratory must be perfect for it may set the standard for hundreds of thousands of the same article turned out by hundreds of Red Cross workrooms from coast to coast.

Sister Susie's socks for soldiers became a joke in the last war but no one laughs at Sister Susie now. She is even busier than she was from 1914 to 1918 and her work must meet exacting standards. The articles she makes are the articles that are needed. Women's work in this war is standardized as never before—it is on an efficient, business-like basis. During 1941 the 750,000 women of the Canadian Red Cross produced more than 6,800,000 articles for use by men of the armed forces in Canada and overseas and for civilian victims of the war. To this "bureau of standards," the National Workroom of the Canadian Red Cross Society, goes much of the credit for the perfection of that important work.



This collegiate student gives time, energy to quilting for bombed out British civilians.



Mine sweeper mitts in process. Outer covering of crocheted string is so designed that mitts do not snag in steel cables, drag men overboard. Cost is 65c a pair.



"Everything the doctor ordered"—even to a surgeon's gown. Here Red Cross workers check contents of emergency operation unit before it is sealed in metal, sterilized.



# India and the War: Gandhi, Nehru and Cripps

BY SADHU SINGH DHAMI

Dr. S. S. Dhami, a young Sikh philosopher, who has lived and studied half his life in the East and half in the West, looks at the Indo-British question in an international perspective and with unusual impartiality.

He shows numerous conflicts and paradoxes in the puzzle of India, reveals interesting facets of Mahatma Gandhi and gives a critical evaluation of non-violent non-cooperation as a national policy in case of invasion.

Dr. Dhami discusses the attitude of the socialist Nehru, Cripps' proposals and the reasons for their rejection and shows how India can be galvanized to repeat the story of China and Russia.

MANY contradictions brought to the surface, many paradoxes made prominent, both strength and weaknesses revealed—these are some of the obvious effects of the War on India. Minor conflicts within the country; major impasse between the National Congress and the British Government; over it all hangs the ominous cloud of the Axis aggression—that is the tragic picture of India today!

## The Paradox of India

There is Mahatma Gandhi—a medieval phenomenon in the modern world, hoping to conquer with love the monster of Mikado. There is Mr. Jinnah of the Moslem League, dangerously ambitious to create separate Moslem units in India when the world is drifting towards Super-States leading some day, it is hoped, to genuine internationalism. There is Nehru who was a relentless foe of fascism, yellow and white, long before the exasperating shock of Pearl Harbor, now organizing, independently of the British Government, India's resistance to the Axis invasion "with courage and wisdom." The Indian National Congress was anti-axis long before Chamberlain folded up his umbrella permanently and the Western Democracies began to realize that the yellow skin was the least objectionable thing about the Japanese, and the white tie the only clean item on Laval. Yet the British Government and the Congress have failed to agree on a joint plan of action against the Japo-Nazi aggression!

Nor is that all. While the democratic movement found no way to collaborate with the Government of India even in the face of a common danger, the feudal, autocratic Princes are staunchly supporting it. The masses of India, poor and ignorant, not quite conscious of their strength yet, nor fully united, are the biggest stake, along with her natural resources, in the International Casino where luck goes with the most powerful guns. As a side issue, the Untouchables are still trying to convince the unteachables that it was

no mistake on the part of Brahma to make them human! Contradictions were never more puzzling; paradoxes never more absurd.

It should be possible, however, to examine the perplexing Indian situation in the international perspective without malice or bitterness. Probably this will be a long war and the possibility, remote as it may seem today, of the National Congress collaborating with the British Government to fight against the common foe should not be abandoned.

What is the influence of Gandhi in India today? What is the efficacy of non-violent non-cooperation against the Axis invasion? Why have Cripps' negotiations failed? Where does Nehru stand? What is the attitude of the Sikhs and the Moslems? What is the position of the Princes? What has been India's war effort? What is the strategic military importance of India? What are her potentialities? What more can she do? How can India's immense power be harnessed for a crusade for freedom? How can she be made to repeat the story of China and Russia in case of invasion? These questions need a discussion free of bitterness and distrust on the part of the Indians and of imperial interest and egotism on the part of the British. Those who are free of all these should have no difficulty in finding a common ground in an interdependent world where War, Peace and Democracy are indivisible and to stand aloof is impossible. Forgetting the past, these issues should be examined, keeping in mind only the dire necessity of the present and the ominous threat of the future.

## The Enigma of Gandhi

Gandhi, at times, is hard enough to understand even for modern India. He must be an exasperating enigma to many of the West. On the American continent he has become the most amusing oddity of an ancient land. His unprepossessing appearance, his clothes or the lack of them, his spinning wheel and goat have all added to it. His gradual change from a silk topper and long coat to the loin cloth and shawl was like a striptease performance stretched over a number of years. The fact that he can strip without teasing made it all the more interesting. The May 4, 1940, issue of the magazine *Liberty* had on its cover the picture of a glamor girl in revealing garments. Just below her shapely legs was the caption: My Sex Life, by Mahatma Gandhi. So America jokes about India's tiny, weakened ascetic.

Yet Gandhi, beyond doubt, is a great man. It's no panegyric to say that few, if any, since Buddha have influenced India more than Gandhi. The world may laugh at his oddities; his credulous followers may worship them; but to ignore him is impossible. To think of India without him is to think of Hamlet without the Prince. To study him without his background is to study his anatomy only and that will inspire no one. Now in his seventies, he is one of the most important figures in the Indian crisis. Not even a member of the Congress, he hasn't paid his dues for a long time! he may yet become its active as well as its spiritual head. Without a realistic grasp of the international conflict and without a hint to lose the Mahatma continues to work like a peasant, pray like a monk, think like a sage and laugh like a child.

It's one thing to appreciate his

greatness and quite another to follow him blindly. His great and unassuming sacrifice to create a united India is undeniable, but the wisdom of his leadership today is doubtful. In the past he made India shed her fear, gave her a unity of purpose and a way to attain it. Today his method looks absurd, his economics antiquated, and his politics clumsy. Frequently his answer to baffling problems is a day of silence. His decisions are often based on the heat of inward evidence instead of a realistic analysis of the forces outside. Morally, he may tower above all of us but what is the practical efficacy of his views and plan of action?

Gandhi reminds one of the prophetic-religious type of man of the Middle Ages, such as St. Francis of Assisi. One must never forget the intensely religious atmosphere of his childhood and youth. To get a bald idea of his mental make-up, add to his education in India and legal training in England the influence of the Bhagvad Gita, the New Testament, Ruskin, Thoreau and Tolstoy. In recent years even old India has been moving too fast for him.

## Non-Violent Non-Cooperation

A queer combination of a saint and a politician, a dreamer and a realist, Gandhi has made a definite contribution to what William James called "a moral equivalent of war." Non-violent non-cooperation as a political weapon was first forged by him in South Africa where he strove to obtain human rights for his compatriots. In 1919 it was incorporated into the national policy of the Congress in its fight for freedom. The impasse of the Indo-British negotiations has led the Congress to adopt it as a method of defense against a staggering dose of "civilization" by the Japanese or the Germans.

What is this method? How effective can it be where bullets are the arbiters of right and wrong? Non-violent non-cooperation is neither passive pacifism, nor does it mean non-resistance to evil. It's not an opposition to war but a substitute for it. It implies a collective action against evil by a group of highly disciplined people. Its strategy includes agitation, organization, negotiation, non-violent direct action accompanied by fasting and public prayers for self-purification. The strike is its outstanding economic weapon and *Dharna*, the sit-down strike, was known in India long before Gandhi. Picketing, boycott, social ostracism, non-payment of taxes, non-cooperation and finally mass civil disobedience are its respective stages. Through all these Gandhi's non-violent soldier, the *Satyagrahi*, literally he who has grasped the truth, must remain non-violent and without rancor. The method is not to be dismissed by a cynical smile or a contemptuous frown. It has been quite effective in India. But will it have any usefulness in the case of the Axis aggression?

Let the Mahatma speak for himself. In his paper *Harijan*, April 13, 1940, he writes: "The representatives of the free Indian State would let the invader in without opposition. But they would tell the invader and all his forces at the frontier that the Indian people would refuse to cooperate in any work." This is shockingly absurd. It is non-violence carried to the grave. There is still another way for the Gandhi followers. They would offer themselves unarmed as fodder for the aggressor's cannons, and tell the invader "you can march over a bloody human carpet or you can go back." So help us God! Did anyone before Gandhi offer such a wonderful opportunity to an invader? The sooner India shakes off such an anaemic suicidal philosophy, the better for her.

This may sound like an open invitation to the dictators to come and help themselves with India's riches. Yet Gandhi is no friend of Hitlerism. Horrified by the Nazi atrocities, he declared that if the war is ever justifiable, it is against the barbaric onslaught of the Swastika. He wrote that "We have no reason to wish the



The King reviews his parachute troops. When Britain begins her land offensive against Germany men like these will be first in the assault.

British to be defeated in this war. Their defeat would connote the victory of the Nazis which we do not and must not desire."

The National Congress under Nehru has been actively anti-fascist. It repudiated Gandhi's policy of non-violence in case of foreign invasion several years ago. If it resorts to it now, it is because it feels that no other alternative is possible. This makes it all the more unfortunate.

The Congress was against Mussolini's rape of Ethiopia. It helped the Republican Spain in her fight against the native and foreign fascism. It boycotted the Japanese goods when the sharp knives of Mikado began to carve the living body of China while many Western Democracies still continued to supply them with war material. Nehru has been always anxious to fight against the Axis, only he wanted India to have something to fight for. The German attack on Russia, the fatal blunder of the Fuehrer, made the Communists, Socialists and their sympathizers the world over militantly anti-axis. With the Japanese at the gates of India, the vague threat of an invasion became a frightful reality. So in India, both the Princes and the peasants, the tycoons and the toilers are against the Axis, even if for different reasons. This makes the Indo-British deadlock all the more distressing. Here are two peoples determined to fight the Axis and yet failing to collaborate on a joint scheme of action. If it leads to a joint disaster the regret on both sides would be unavailing. Both the British and the Indians can learn a lesson from Burma.

## Cripps' Mission

The conflicting forces within the country and the tension between the Congress and the British Government made Sir Stafford's task extremely difficult. It is impossible to devise a constitution for India that will satisfy both the Hindu Mahasabha and the Moslem League, the two religious organizations with a narrow, feudal, fanatical and reactionary outlook. Nor is it possible to reconcile the autocratic princes with the democratic element leaning towards socialism. Yet Sir Stafford's proposals represented a war time compromise aiming to please all. In a country where political views range all the way from medieval autocracy to militant communism, an attempt to please all is doomed to failure. The condition that they had to be accepted or rejected in toto added another difficulty. Even if a part were unacceptable, the whole had to be discarded.

Sir Stafford Cripps, without any party affiliation and a socialist of long standing, enjoyed the confidence of the Indian leaders as no other Englishman. Had he succeeded it would have been a triumph of his personality rather than his proposals. What did Sir Stafford offer India?

Full dominion status after the war.

After the allied victory, a constitutional convention chosen from the Provincial Councils and among the Princes on the basis of proportional representation, to draw India's future constitution, leaving the right of secession to non-content provinces or principalities.

No basic change for the duration; the British Government to manage the defence of India and India to send representatives to the British War Cabinet and to the Peace Conference.

All parties to the dispute, except the Princes with whose status there was no interference, rejected them. The Moslem League rejected them because they didn't get enough concessions, and the Hindu Mahasabha because the League was given too many. They were unacceptable to the Congress for three reasons:

1. To grant the Provinces the right to secede was to jeopardize India's future unity.

2. The Princes are not the true representatives of the 80 million people in the Native States.

3. The Defence Ministry was not transferred to Indian control.

Of these, the question of defence was the crucial one. For a time it appeared that an agreement was possible on the division of defence functions between an Indian Defence Minister and the Commander-in-Chief. The latter was to retain the control of the strategic and operational spheres. Functions such as defence co-ordination and non-technical military schools were to be transferred to the Indian Minister. It is believed that the Congress was willing to accept the compromise, provided the power and functions of the Commander-in-Chief automatically passed to the Indian Minister on the cessation of hostilities. The British wanted such a transfer of military power to take place after the formation of the Indian Union as stated in Cripps' plan. The Congress refused to accept this.

The Defense Department is all important. In a total war all other departments are subservient to it. One can understand both the Indians and the British wanting to control it. Hence the deadlock.

So the matter stands as it was before the Cripps' negotiations. India tried to settle her quarrel with England through polite discussion; she will talk to the Japanese with bullets. But only a popular national government fighting for India's freedom can arouse her multitudes to the heroic struggle witnessed in China and Russia. India's man power and natural resources are as vast as that of China. She is better prepared than China was five years ago. All that is needed now is a co-operative endeavor for a great cause, arousing among the masses the fervor of a crusade. Only a settlement between India and the British leading to a stubborn, all-out joint effort can repeat the miracle of Russia. Neither the British nor the Indians can afford to let the cause of freedom and democracy go down on the Banks of the Ganges.



Australia's Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Herbert Evatt, above, does not agree that Hitler is more dangerous than the Japs. During his recent Canadian visit he said: "The future of life in Europe and America may depend on the outcome of the war in the Pacific and Indian Oceans."—(Photo, Canadian National Railways.)

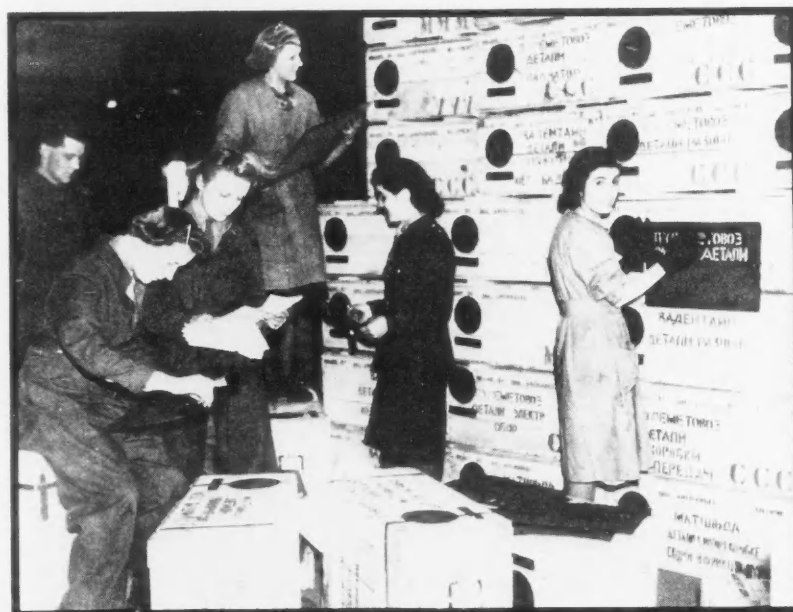


# A "Yes" Quebecker Tells Why Quebec Voted "No"

BY JEAN LOUIS GAGNON



"Meanwhile our deliveries of tanks, aircraft and munitions to Russia from Britain and the United States continue upon a full scale." Thus did Winston Churchill in his broadcast last week give official confirmation of a fact of which the people of the United Nations — if not of Germany — were well aware. In recent months vast supplies of armaments have poured out of British and American factories for the Soviets and despite savage attacks on Murmansk-bound convoys by Nazi U-boats and surface craft these have been reaching their destination. Above: 600 tons of tanks move off from an Ordnance depot in Britain. Russia-bound, they are shown moving past another train being loaded.



Spare parts with which to repair tanks "in the field" are essential to the conduct of successful tank warfare and Russia's Allies see to it that such spare parts are made available in great quantity. Pictured here are workers in an Ordnance depot "somewhere in Britain". Members of the Women's Auxiliary Transport Service, they are busy stencilling shipping directions on cases of spare parts. Note that the lettering is being done in the Russian language. This particular depot handles over 267,000 component parts for motor and armored fighting vehicles.



Here a "Matilda" tank is sealed under the direction of a Russian technician. He cannot speak English but his instructions are interpreted by the Ordnance sergeant at his side. The sergeant can speak Russian. All tanks intended for the Soviets, as well as spare parts for them, must be hermetically sealed to prevent damage to engines resulting from condensation in ships' holds and sudden changes in temperature.

BEFORE forming an opinion on the significance of the negative vote given by French Canada in the plebiscite, English-speaking Canadians should recognize that the province of Quebec—as has been pointed out by SATURDAY NIGHT—was perfectly within its rights in voting No since the question had been put to it. They should recognize further that if the French-Canadians, in proceeding to isolate themselves from the rest of Canada, did actually commit a grave error of judgment, there is nothing to be gained by English-speaking Canadians in accentuating this policy of isolation.

Practical reason is more compelling than pure sentiment. In the name of practical reason Mr. Meighen finds himself co-operating with M. Stalin, and the American communists make common cause with the munition merchants. If it is true that all the would-be fascists of Quebec voted No, we must also remember that all the plutocratic reactionaries voted Yes. For myself, I voted Yes, because I am a democrat, a pro-Britisher, an apostle of collective security, anti-fascist to the core, and convinced that this war is far more an ideological struggle than a conflict of interests. But I have friends who voted No and who are not fascists.

It is a misreading of history to suppose that the French-Canadians in 1760 were greatly affected by the departure of the French. Montcalm was as much a stranger to the Canadian soldiers as Braddock was to the not yet emancipated Americans of George Washington. If the "Canadian" on the day after the conquest saw without regret the departure of the French officers and seigneurs, he saw equally without pleasure the arrival of the baronets and bureaucrats of Britain. From that moment his desire was to be a neutral. He became in fact a demilitarized being, if I may use the term. History records with what indifference he regarded the war between Britain and the revolting colonies. Being unwilling to fight for the Yankees, he automatically remained faithful to the British Crown. But when the Americans got as far as Quebec, he defended his city. And in so doing he was quite unconscious of serving any interest but his own. Since then he has withdrawn further into himself.

## Other Isolationists

This isolationist sentiment was not confined to him; all the colonies in America, English, French, Spanish and Dutch, have had at times to suffer from the exigencies of their mother countries, and have asserted their right to attend to their own interests first. Even Sir John A. Macdonald once went so far as to say that in the event of external aggression the defence of Canada ought to be the business of Great Britain.

How short a time is it since the United States acquired a sense of world responsibility! Wilson himself never succeeded in making his compatriots understand that there are international realities which cannot be evaded. It required the advent to power of Mr. Roosevelt and ten years of intelligent and energetic propaganda to transform this reactionary feeling into a broad and generous vision of those realities. Similarly, it required all the energy of Mr. Churchill and the parliamentary skill of Mr. Baldwin to convince the "insularists" of the United Kingdom that their frontier was on the Rhine. A precisely identical sentiment exists in South America, where one can often hear this reflection: "If the democracy of Chile were menaced by a fascism from Brazil, would France come to her aid, and would the British apply the principles of collective security?"

Let us note, however, that in Quebec the feeling on the subject of participation in external wars has undergone a perceptible evolution since 1918. I have talked to a great many people and listened to many speeches. On no single occasion has any hostility been expressed to the idea of conscription for service outside of

Jean Louis Gagnon is a young and brilliant Quebec City man belonging to an old journalistic family of the Old Capital. He was Quebec's representative in the party of twelve Canadian editors which visited Britain last October.

In this article he gives four reasons why "it would have been a miracle if French Canada had voted Yes"—and none of them are particularly discreditable to French Canada.

The one least understood by English-speaking Canadians is probably the feeling of economic inferiority and exploitation which arises from the wage differential between Quebec and the rest of Canada.

Canada, provided only that it be on the American continent—anywhere from Tierra del Fuego to the North Pole. And if political feeling in Quebec has evolved to this degree, may we not suppose that with appropriate teaching, appealing to the intelligence, instead of stupid and unimaginative propaganda, it would be possible to make Quebec understand that in this spring of 1942 there is no longer any America or Europe or Asia, only a world of democratic nations seeking victory together, and of fascist states threatening equally the liberties of every free man?

## Field for Exploitation

Predisposed to isolationism, the French-Canadian could not have been brought to change his outlook by anything short of a political education which would promote the evolution of his thought in an international direction. But the public authorities have been the first to draw down the blinds and prevent the light of the sun from penetrating into French Canada. The Canadian Government had an interest in maintaining what is called in political circles a "stabilizing force." The great industrialists considered Quebec a natural field for exploitation and were bound to aid and protect those who believe that "the world is just a huge dunghill for the nurturing of a few flowers."

I do not know whether the carpenter in Windsor, Ont., realizes that his comrade in my city of Quebec, although a member of a trade union and protected by a collective agreement, gets only half as much in wages. I do not know whether the unemployed man in Vancouver knows that in the good days of direct relief he received exactly twice the pittance that the authorities doled out to his out-of-work brother in Quebec. But I do know that even in the one city of Montreal a bank clerk working in a French-Canadian establishment receives \$416 per annum while his colleague in an English-speaking institution receives \$700. I am not suggesting that the lot which falls to one-third of the people of Canada, the French-speaking third, is put upon them by the action of the other two-thirds; but I do suggest that all the reasoning in the world has very little weight in face of tangible and brutal facts like these. During the plebiscite campaign I had conversations with taxi drivers, café waiters, store clerks who were pale with fatigue, workmen and stenographers. Because they were discontented with their lot, which they could not help comparing with that of their English-speaking compatriots, they all made the same reply: "On est né pour un petit pain et ça ne nous intéresse pas de boulanger pour les autres." ("One is born for a little bread, and we are not interested in baking for somebody else.")

## "No" Inevitable

In all these circumstances—the historic background, the more or less conscious exploitation, the brutal repression of 1917, the teaching of the political parties (all of which in 1940 promised an energetic opposition to conscription), and the lack of any vigorous campaign in favor of Yes—it would have required a miracle for French Canada to reply in the affirmative. And in politics there are no miracles.

I am French-Canadian to the marrow of my bones, I happen to know

that my ancestors arrived here in 1609, twelve months after the foundation of Quebec. I do not think there is any English in my family. But since I belong to the minority, I know that democracy is for me an essential thing. If I were an English-Canadian, I should know that I was in some degree responsible for the isolationism of Quebec. I should know that Ontario is not wholly populated by three million plutocrats hungry for imperial conquests, and I should gather that French Canada in turn consists of three million people who so far have asked very little of life, who are tolerant by nature, who are not to be got rid of by any wish of mine or my compatriots, and to whom it is my duty to extend the hand of friendship. Being however a French-Canadian, I shall continue to say to all the French-Canadians whom I meet: "It was England that gave the world the democratic polity, the trade union, and the co-operatives. It was France that gave us life, but it is to British institutions that we owe liberty. There are in the prairie provinces agriculturists who labor twelve hours a day like those of the Saguenay. There are in Toronto men and women who love Canada in English as you say you love it in French. There are eight provinces which would be gravely embarrassed if Quebec were to isolate itself, but there are three million French-Canadians who might perish as a result of that isolation. So let's not talk nonsense. There may be difficulties in the family, but there is a child to be saved, and that child is Canada!"



Major-Gen. A. E. Nye, vice-chief of the Imperial General Staff, arriving at the War Office . . . perhaps to discuss plans for invading the Continent or formation of a "Great General Staff" closely co-ordinating Army, Navy and Air Force activities. Demand for such a staff has been insistent since escape of the two battleships, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.



Is Hitler about to drive at Suez and Baku? His furious assaults on Malta, the strengthening of his Libyan army, his pressure on Turkey and Bulgaria and his efforts to hold his positions in the Crimea and Donetz region have all indicated it.

This article describes the seven roads which lead to Suez, and suggests how stern and extensive would be the defence problem of the Suez Canal if attacks developed simultaneously East and West.

SEVEN roads lead to Suez. Four from the West and three from the East. Four come from Cyrenaica through the Western Desert, three from Palestine through the Sinai Desert. These are the ancient caravan ways to the rich plains of the Nile and it is only along these ways that a conqueror can march in force to seize Egypt. Except by following them he will find no water to supply his troops and the permanent line-of-communication forces which must be established across the deserts as he moves towards his goal.

The Western Egyptian Desert is a great mass of barren land standing in places at from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above sea level. The caravan roads cut through this tangle of deep rock-choked wadis (valleys) and across the shimmering wastes of gigantic sand drifts built up by the wind. There is one range of drifts walling Egypt from Libya, which heaves away into the blue like a turbulent sea, three miles across and 500 miles from north to south. It used to be said that nothing, either human being, camel or mechanized vehicle could cross these soft shifting waves of sand.

So much has already been said of the 325-mile coast road from Sollum to Alexandria, blocked by the Mersa Matruh defences, that only one point need be stressed in connection with it. It is not so inviting a route to an invader as appears at first sight, for Alexandria and the Suez Canal are protected by the maze of irrigation channels of the Nile Delta—said by military experts to be "the world's worst tank country." Since the Nazis have sent reconnoitring columns from the coast in the direction of the inland routes, it is probable that they do not overlook this fact. The inland caravan roads, though less advantageous than the coastal strip, have one strong advantage from an invader's point of view: if he did reach the Egyptian plains the way is much clearer than around the Delta.

#### The Caravan Routes

All three inland caravan routes to Egypt begin 150 miles from the coast, at the Siwa oasis, seventy miles inside the Egyptian frontier, which is approached by a fair road from Jarabub on the Cyrenaican side of the border. Siwa is as it were, the apex of a triangle of which the sides are two caravan routes and the base is a stretch of the Nile between Alexandria and Kena, on the bend of the Nile north of Luxor in Upper Egypt. These caravan routes forming the sides of the triangle are the northern and southern inland line of water-holes across the Western Desert. Cutting the centre of this triangle from apex to base is a third caravan route which reaches the Nile 250 miles from the mouth at Minia near Wadi Tarfa in Middle Egypt.

The northern caravan road from Siwa to Alexandria is some 425 miles long, passing through the important oases of El Kara and Moghara. The central caravan road (450 miles) runs via Baharia oasis to Samalia on the Nile in Middle Egypt. Upon reaching Baharia it sends off a branch directly northwards to Cairo, about 200 miles distant. Due east of Cairo, Port Suez, at the Red Sea mouth of the Suez Canal, lies beyond some eighty miles of easily traversible desert.

It will be seen, therefore, that the central route has much to recommend itself to an invader planning to control the Suez Canal. The southern caravan route leading to the region of the Nile cataracts in Upper Egypt would bring an invader far south of his main objective, but at the same time might put him in possession of the upper reaches of the Nile and the

# Seven Roads to Suez for Hitler's Use

BY E. E. P. TISDALL

river traffic, enable him to divert the defenders from the main assault in the North and create a menace to Khartoum and the Sudan, which are of great strategic importance as the stepping stone to Abyssinia and East Africa.

The enormous importance of decisively blocking these inland caravan roads is therefore evident, for together they combine to lay open the way for a perfect pincer movement on the whole of Egypt, which is at the same time the backdoor to the

Middle East and the front-door to East Africa.

The base of the triangular Sinai Peninsula, some 150 miles wide, stretches from the Suez Canal to Palestine. Three times during the last War the Turks marched along the three old caravan roads from Palestine, and each time were driven back from the shores of the Canal. The Canal was never closed, but the vessels slowly passing through col-

lected many a sniper's bullet in the sandbags of their heavily-barricaded bridges. Eventually, in 1916 the British thrust across the Sinai Peninsula with a large army, relying not on the wells but on a water pipeline, and thus began Allenby's victorious Palestine campaign.

The Sinai coast caravan route, now crossed by a railway leads from Rafa on the Palestine side to the vicinity of Port Said. The middle caravan

route runs from Magdhaba to Ismailia, on Lake Timsah, the heart of the Suez Canal and the headquarters of the Canal Administration. The southern route links El Kossaima to Port Suez. Thus the three roads from Palestine strike the three strategic points of the Canal.

A glance at a map clearly shows how stern and extensive would be the defence problem of the Suez Canal if attacks developed simultaneously. East and West—down the seven roads to Suez.



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# THE HITLER WAR

## "The Balance Has Turned Decisively"

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

MR. CHURCHILL'S cheering speech of last Sunday was still the main subject of discussion early in the week. He made two chief points. The more sensational one was his warning to Hitler that if he tried poison gas against the Russians Britain would retaliate in kind against the Reich. The other was that the balance has turned "vastly and decisively" in favor of the forces of freedom. This was particularly due to our growing air superiority, a subject which recurred time and again throughout the speech. The author of THE HITLER WAR may perhaps be excused a certain pride that these same two points formed the basis of last week's article.

The Soviet High Command must have convincing evidence that in his search for a new technique which would give him a break-through and a chance to defeat the Russian armies and reach his objectives in the Caucasus Hitler had decided to use poison gas warfare on a vast scale. Readers may recall from a review of

the book *The Voice of Fighting Russia* in these columns a month ago that documents captured on high German officers last July gave clear evidence that the German Army was provided with poison gas shells, and emphasized that these were only to be used on express order from the High Command, and on the largest scale.

From what we have heard of the Russian *Osoviakim* organization I should think that Hitler could pick no better-prepared adversary with whom to engage in poison gas warfare than the Soviets. But the Russians are not at present in a position to retaliate against the German homeland, and that's where Churchill's warning and the RAF come in.

Mr. Churchill was quite definite that when the "hurricane" burst again in its full fury it would be on the Russian front, though our intelligence had not reported the necessary great concentrations of German troops complete as yet. The Polish General Anders, just returned to London last week, said that Soviet generals with whom he had associated expect two main thrusts, one from Smolensk towards Moscow, and the other from the Donetz and Crimea against the lower Volga and the Caucasus.

General Anders believes that the initial blows will be very powerful, though they will lack the element of surprise. Some German success must be expected, "but that would not be a military victory, and the failure of Hitler's Russian offensive would mark the beginning of his end." It is cheering to hear in this connection from the Soviet Vice-Commissar for tank production that factories deep in the hinterland and others evacuated there last summer were producing "several times" as many tanks today as six months ago. In addition to these, Mr. Churchill revealed that the Allies have already shipped "thousands" of tanks to Russia.

### From Canadian Shops

Canadians may be proud to know that roughly half a thousand of these have come from our shops. I visited these shops a week ago, and I can say that it was a mighty heartening sight. A grand job has been done in getting out 18-ton *Valentines* with existing equipment, while the new 32-ton *Ram* is swinging into heavy production in a new factory which looks like nothing so much as the pictures of the great Chrysler tank arsenal in Detroit. I wish I could tell more about our *Ram*, which drew such enthusiastic praise from General McNaughton. But for those who were concerned over the outcome of the winter tank battles in Libya, I will just say that its gun is no pea-shooter.

Lord Beaverbrook, speaking as Minister of Production last February, said that a new heavy tank gun was coming into very large production, and it is reasonable to suppose that British tanks mounting this weapon have been arriving in the Middle East. It is now over three months since Rommel drove us back beyond Mekili, and already our defences against a further advance against Alexandria must have been bolstered greatly. Our supply problem in Libya has been eased by the pushing of the coastal railway forward past Bardia, well on its way to Tobruk; while it looks as though the respite which Rommel's over-water supply service has enjoyed during the Luftwaffe's pounding of Malta is passing.

Mr. Churchill suggested that the Germans had begun to move a lot of aircraft away to the eastwards, and that the battle for the little island may have been definitely won. Much has been made of the destruction occasioned at Rostock through the dropping of some 800 tons of British bombs in four nights running. 10,000 tons have been dropped

on Malta, which means mostly on Valetta harbor and the four aerodromes of Luca, Frana, Halfar and Cana, since Christmas—according to British figures.

Little wonder that just after Easter, when the bombardment reached its peak, German propaganda was already proclaiming that "Malta had been neutralized, eliminated." Or that, when the stout little fortress was still fighting on at the end of April, a German aeronautical expert should write in the *Berliner Botsen Zeitung* that it was "a hard nut to crack, and not possible to reduce through pulverization." Finally, on May 9, a German Air General, speaking for "those who are surprised that Malta should continue to resist," declared that the island "had lost its strategic importance!"

### Spitfires at Malta

It seems that Spitfires saved the day in Malta. They had never appeared in action outside Britain—says the magazine *Aeroplane*—until they entered the Battle of Malta in early March, "because, like a thoroughbred racehorse, they need careful tending." But what was needed in Malta was a high-altitude fighter to take care of the German fighters escort while the lower-flying Hurricanes went after the bombers. The latest version of the Spitfire, Mark Vb, mounts two 20-mm cannon and four 30-caliber machine-guns, giving it a weight of fire of 410 pounds a minute. The four-cannon Hurricane has a weight of fire of 600 pounds a minute.

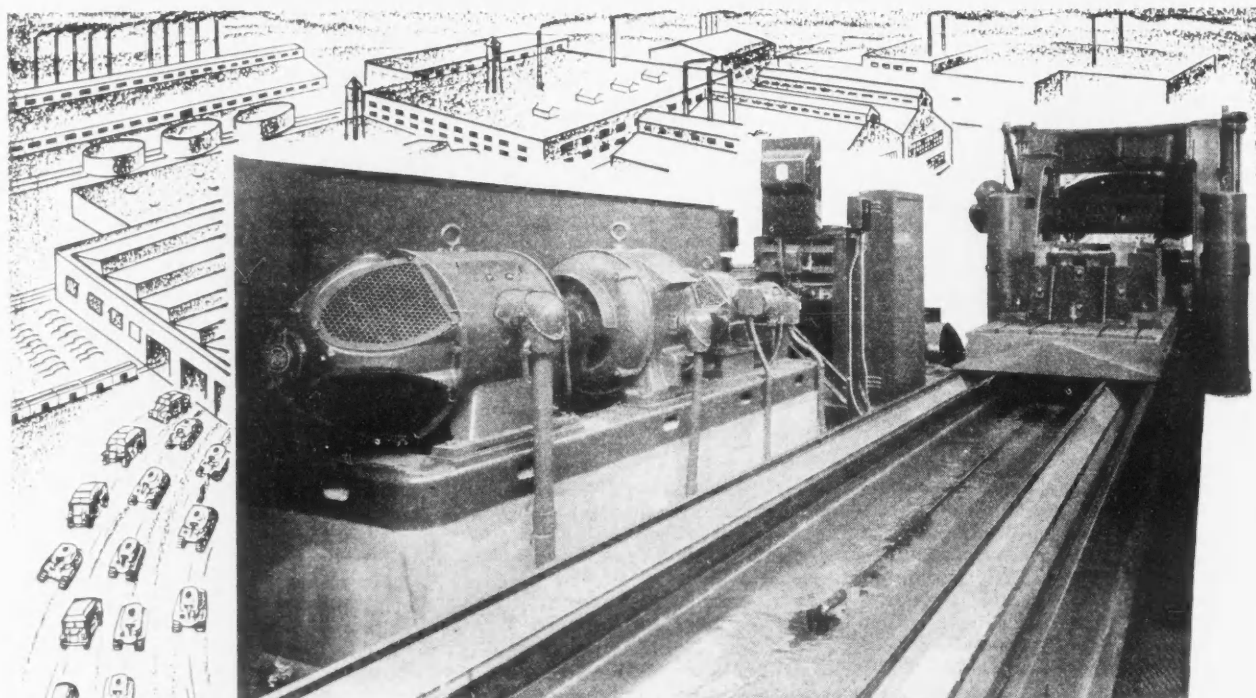
That we could maintain these fighters on aerodromes pounded almost hourly for three months, as those of Malta have been, is one more experience to confound the Germans' preconceived notions of aerial warfare. Still, it must be recognized that during this period Malta has been made much too unhealthy for our bombers and torpedo bombers, and to a great extent for our submarines, which used to take a toll of 50 per cent of Axis trans-Mediterranean shipping. Malta has been held; the real victory will come when we can put it back into full use again as an offensive base in Rommel's rear, and "an aircraft-carrier off the foot of Italy."

There are also fewer signs of Axis concentration against Cyprus, or of Bulgarian mobilization for a campaign in Turkey. In fact, with the coming of summer heat, unfavorable for tank fighting in the Western Desert, the failure to get the aid of the French Fleet, and the securing of the communications of our Middle Eastern front by the repulse of the Japs at Ceylon and the occupation of Madagascar, there is a tendency to believe that the worst threat to this sector has passed. This time it is the enemy who is "late."

### Drive in Crimea

As press-time nears, the news is that Hitler has begun a heavy attack in the Crimea. This may be only a preliminary to the general offensive, intended to secure the Kerch Peninsula as a springboard for a drive into the Caucasus in the rear of Rostov. Or the main push north of the Sea of Azov may be put under way simultaneously, directed as General Anders suggests, against Stalingrad on the lower Volga, to cut the Russian front in two, and then to wheel southwards against the Caucasus.

We may soon see how much the Russian winter operations, the taking of the Kerch Peninsula and hampering of communications to German forward bases in the Donetz area, will affect the Nazi offensive punch; though the greatest effect, the sapping of German reserve strength, will only appear later. We shall also see whether the Germans have been able to develop any new technique to open up the front and secure a break



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through. Otherwise it is going to prove a very long way to Baku, which I believe Hitler wants more to cut off the oil supply of the Russian Army—and of Russian industry and agriculture—than to fuel his own army.

He could find almost enough oil for that in the Maikop and Grozny fields in the North Caucasus (Maikop being only a short jump across the Kerch Straits), and could cut off the flow of oil from Baku to Central Russia fairly effectively by penetrating to Stalingrad. But would such a partial victory be of any use to him? Must he not have a really decisive victory over Russia this year? Without under-rating the immensity of the preparations which he must have made during the past five months, I can't for the life of me see how he is to win such a victory.

### Hitler's Air Power

Consider above all his air power—and I make no excuse for returning again and again to this subject in recent articles. The Luftwaffe hasn't melted quite away, certainly. We shall find that the Germans, according to their cardinal military maxim, have been saving up thousands of planes this winter for a massive blow. But they have been forced to use up some of this reserve in halting the Russian winter drive.

If they can concentrate two-thirds of their bombers in Russia, two-thirds of their fighters, according to Sir Archibald Sinclair, are tied down outside of Russia, from Norway around to Libya. A German airman, speaking on the Berlin radio May 7, said that they were forced to keep the best of their planes and pilots on the Western Front, that it was impossible to maintain an airtight protection, and the German people must be content that their fliers were doing their best. Then, according to a Berne report to the *New York Times* a week ago, German plane production has fallen from its peak of 3300 a month last June to about 2750 today, presumably due to change-over to new models and the withdrawal of industrial workers to replace losses in the army. German estimates of Allied production, the report went on, were 3300 for the United States, 2400 for Britain and about 2750 for Russia. If the German and Russian figures cited are as close to the truth as the British and American, then this is a valuable and accurate report. It shows that Germany, with each of her three great enemies equalling her own plane production, with their production rising and hers dropping off, is already beaten in the air.

### Shipping Situation

It may be said that a large part of the American production cannot be brought to bear until the U-boats are defeated and our shipping situation improves. But our air superiority is going to have a lot to do with clearing up that menace too. Study of the objectives of our recent heavy bombing offensive against Germany shows that a great many of these were connected with U-boat production. There have been the Deutz and M.A.N. engine works at Cologne and Augsburg, the Neptune yards at Rostock, Krupp-Germania at Kiel, and Blohm and Voss at Hamburg. On top of this there have been the heavy raids against the main U-boat bases, at St. Nazaire, Brest and Trondheim.

The Germans conduct U-boat warfare, as every other kind, in the form of periodic offensives. There are signs that the recent big offensive off the eastern U.S. coast is playing out, due to loss of U-boats and improved American defence measures. With our air bombing we may be able to prevent the Germans from ever launching as big an offensive again. Meanwhile, the American shipyards delivered 36 new ships ready for service in April, and are launching two a day now.

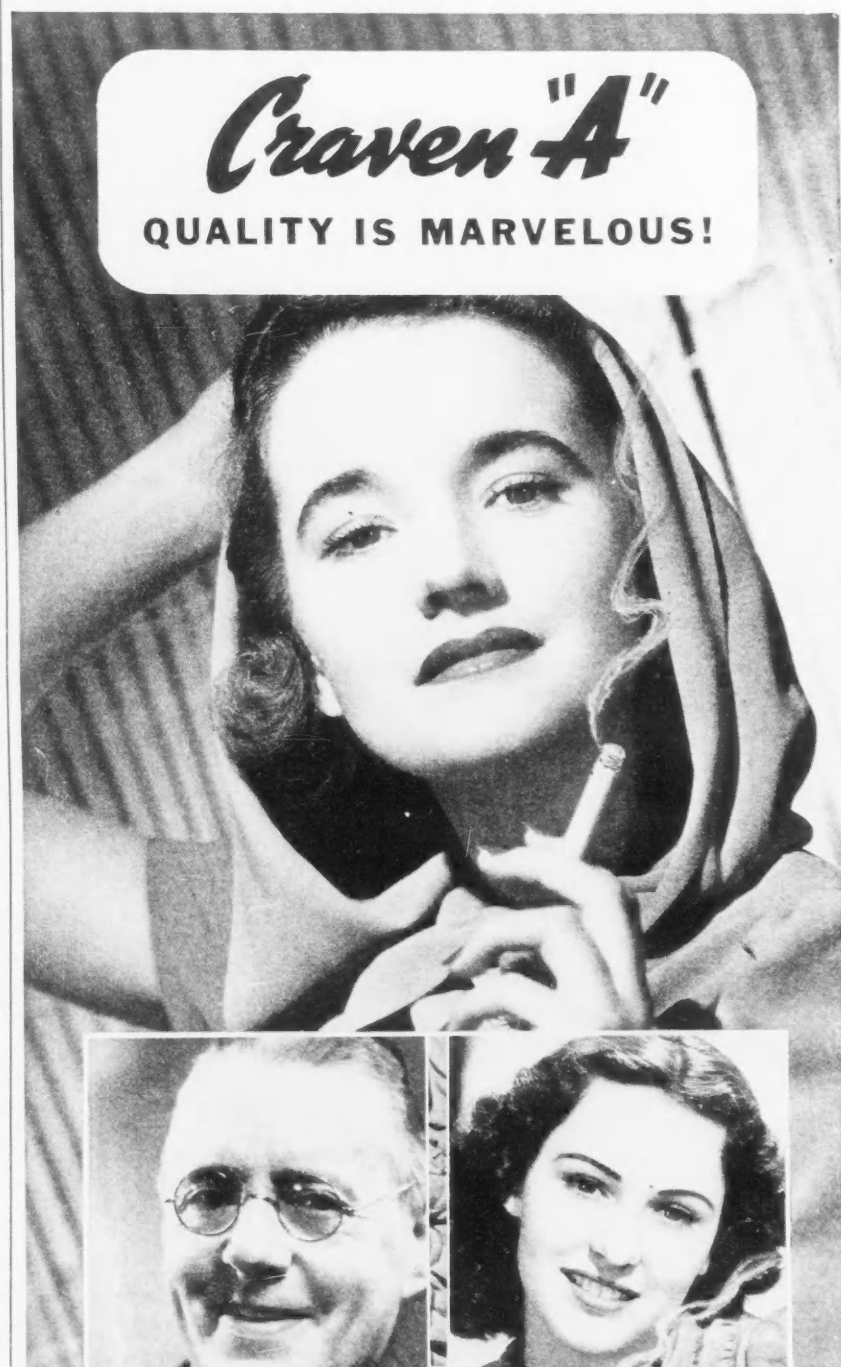
There was implicit in Mr. Churchill's speech the suggestion that the whole situation at sea had improved lately, if only from the brief attention which he gave this usually favorite topic of his. The most sensational development in this regard

was the victory in the Coral Sea. But the holding of Ceylon and the securing of Madagascar, American naval reinforcements in the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean, the continued inactivity of the Vichy Fleet in spite of apparently intensive Nazi efforts to bring it into play, and R.A.F. reconnaissance showing the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen* all to be under extensive repair (at Kiel, Gdynia and Trondheim, respectively), contributed to this improvement.

The Battle of the Coral Sea was a tremendously satisfying victory, being the first time a Japanese armada had been actually put to flight. It also has great potentialities, as a turning point in the Battle of Aus-

tralia. But it does seem necessary to point out that there is no evidence that the main Japanese Fleet was engaged, or, indeed, that any battle-ships were in the action at all. Nor do we know whether the two carriers sunk were among Japan's best fleet units, or converted auxiliaries.

Reinforcements may be quickly sent from the main Japanese concentration around Truk, in the Carolines. Certainly, however, as Mr. Churchill said, the Japs can ill afford the loss of ships and personnel. In addition to the two carriers, the loss of two more cruisers and the damaging of still another pair is leading the Japanese rapidly into a disastrous situation in this vital category.



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Freetown, capital and port of Sierra Leone, is the nearest important British base to Dakar, where the damaged 35,000-ton Vichy battleship Richelieu is still reported unable to move. Germany's interest in Freetown is evidenced by the many enemy agents discovered there.

# Freetown—Key-Point in West Africa

BY ARTHUR ARMSTRONG

FREETOWN, port and capital of Sierra Leone, has of late acquired a new interest and importance in the eyes of the world. With attention once more focussed upon Dakar, and the possibility of even greater German interference in the affairs of the French Empire, Freetown has come in for its share of attention as being the nearest important British base to Dakar. Also, it lies about halfway between that port and Abidjan, in French West Africa, to which the Vichy government has recently been devoting fresh attention. It is also

stated that the Germans are extremely interested in Freetown, and that many foreign agents and informers have been discovered there.

Sierra Leone has borne the grim title of "White Man's Grave," and at one time this was particularly applied to Freetown, which is often known as Sierra Leone. Though even today it cannot be described as a health resort, the town is a far healthier place than it was at one time. Now there is an abundant supply of

pure water, drawn from the hills; and as a result of the new system of drainage and the filling up of various marshes, many of the old breeding grounds of the malarial mosquito have disappeared. Freetown's climate will never be ideally suited to Europeans, but it is infinitely better than it used to be.

A rocky headland guards the narrow entrance which opens out finally into the finest natural harbor on the West African Coast, a harbor which

offers ample protection for the largest fleets, and which, in normal times, acts as a port of call for all steamers serving West Africa. Above Freetown a volcanic range of mountains rises to a height of nearly three thousand feet, and while most of the town lies on the plain at the foot of these many buildings straggle picturesquely up the side of the hills. On the highest point, the Sugar Loaf Mountain, is situated the sanatorium; certainly the builders of this knew how to select a good site. These highlands are reached by a special railway and most of the European residents have built their homes upon the heights. The town itself has plenty of fine buildings also, including a cathedral and several schools. It has its mayor and councillors and was the first place in British West Africa to be granted the privilege of local self-government, a privilege which it has most justly deserved. Most of the inhabitants are keen and successful traders and in the years before the war the town was making good progress.

## Home for Slaves

The history of Freetown and of Sierra Leone as a whole is distinctly interesting. It was founded in 1788 as a residence for African slaves. At the close of the American war, in 1782, a party of Africans were brought to England and, under the memorable judgment of Lord Mansfield, achieved their freedom by setting foot on British soil. The great problem was what to do with them. A grant of land was then purchased on the West African coast, consisting of some twenty miles. The price paid to the native chief for this grant was unique, consisting of a remarkable selection of articles ranging from embroidered coats, waistcoats and silken breeches, to pistols, telescopes, gold earrings, pork, rum, tobacco and muskets!

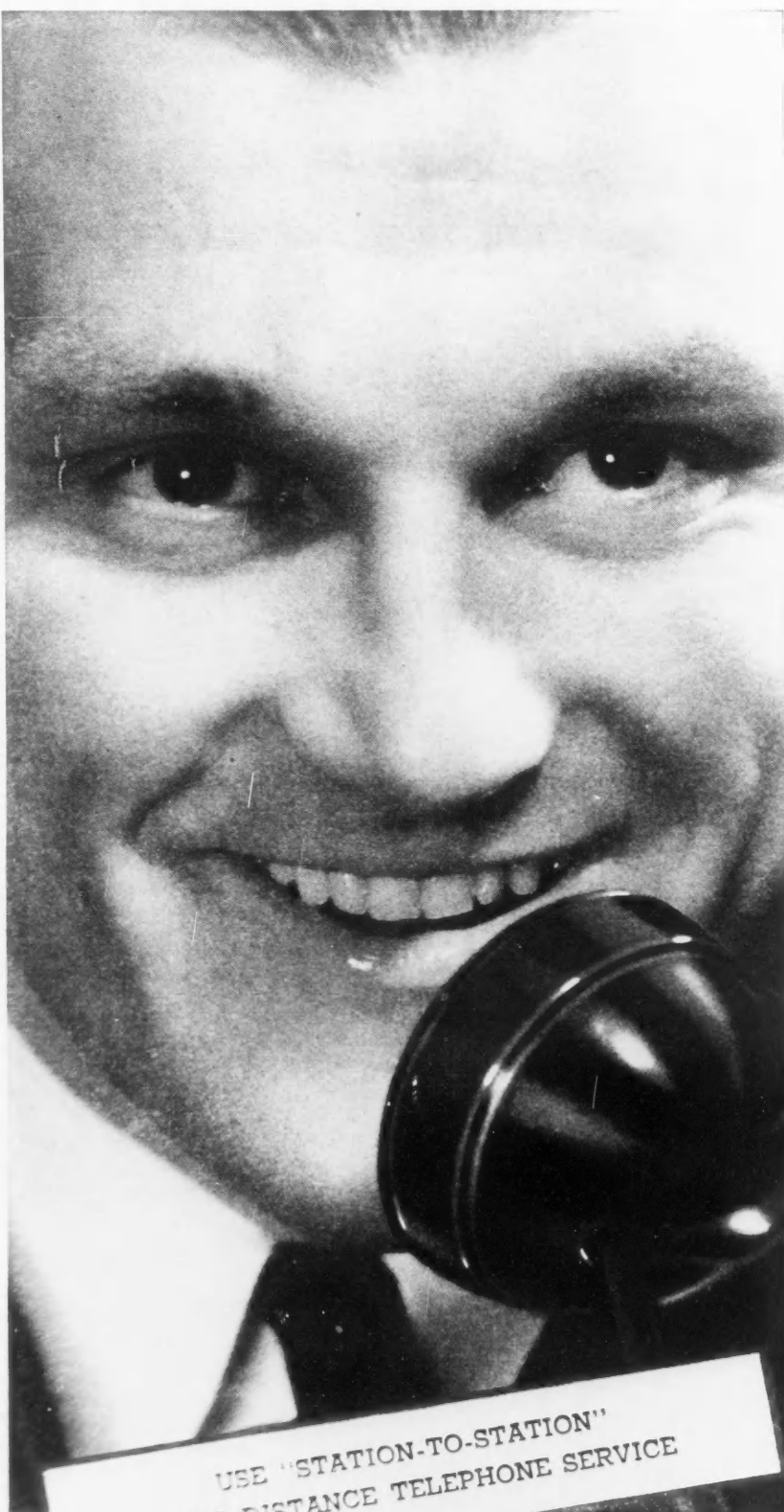
Four hundred Africans were then shipped from England and from the small beginning sprang the protectorate which we know today as Sierra Leone. Gradually a considerable extension took place, as when Great Britain set to work to suppress the slave trade it was decided to use this territory as a settlement for the rescued slaves taken from the various ships. The local chiefs and native tribes seem to have taken kindly to the presence of the strangers in their midst, for there have been very few troubles in this part of the world. In 1896 the protectorate was proclaimed over the Sierra Leone hinterland.

Parts of this protectorate are still very wild, and all sorts of primitive rites survive amongst certain of the native tribes. British rule has done much towards the suppressing of the worst of these, but outbreaks of savagery still continue, and there are many secret societies, such as the Society of Leopard Men, which cause the government much anxiety. The belief still persists that the eating of human flesh and of certain organs of the human body affords protection against sickness and other ills. Superstitions of this kind die hard and it is a far cry from these primitive beliefs to the civilization of Freetown.

## Convoy Base

During the last war Freetown became one of our most important naval bases in the Atlantic, and throughout the intensive submarine campaign it served as a "clearing house" for convoys. The protectorate as a whole showed its loyalty both in the troops which it supplied and in the splendid discipline which it maintained.

Freetown's position today is of vital importance and this becomes more obvious every day. As halfway link between Britain and the Cape may well be subjected to raids and so has become air-raid conscious. A strict black-out has been enforced and the town has some curious air-raid shelters which are, nevertheless, distinctly effective. These have been made by roofing over some of the street gutters, which are about 7 feet deep and 4 feet wide, their size being due to the violence of the floods which sweep down from the hills during the rainy season.



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SHALL OUR CHILDREN LIVE OR DIE?—A Reply to Vansittart, by Victor Gollancz. Ryerson. \$1.25.

I WAS IN HELL WITH NIEMOELER, by Leo Stein. Revell, New York. \$3.00.

THE AXIS GRAND STRATEGY, Edited by Ladislav Farago. Oxford. \$4.50.

GUERRILLA WARFARE, by 'Yank' Levy. Penguin. 25c.

VICTOR GOLLANCZ, publisher of the familiar yellow-covered Leftist books—and he is a better publisher than writer—has taken to the pen to answer Lord Vansittart on hating the Germans. He is alarmed by the

influence which the former diplomat's pamphlet *Black Record*, which has now been followed by a second, has had on the British press and public. He sees hatred of the whole German people not only as unjustified, and bad for the British soul, but as offering no solution to our problem.

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

Mr. Gollancz does not blame the war so much on the perverted instincts of the Germans as on capitalism and imperialism. He thinks we should allow the German people to go ahead and overthrow "utterly

and forever" their militarists and Junkers, industrialists and Gestapo, while we "hold the ring, or even help them."

He is afraid that we may, instead, turn our arms against the German people, and either set up, "in the name of law and order," a "respec-

table" conservative and capitalist regime in Germany from which another Hitler, or Bismarck, will spring in due course, or that we will try to administer the country ourselves, "inevitably" relying on these same conservative elements and later handing back to them the reins of power.

Gollancz argues for the establishment of a self-governing Socialist Europe, with Germany as one of its most important constituents, "removing this great and vital territory... from the area of 20th Century imperialism." Though he insists that he does not want to see a "Stalinization" of Europe, with the consequent subversion of the European tradition and of liberty and mercy, he would rather this than a restoration of the old order of "chaotic capitalist states."

What he really contemplates is "a Socialist bloc stretching from Brest to Vladivostok... to which might be added India and China, to form a Socialist half of the world which would be both a magnet and an inspiration to the popular and progressive forces everywhere."

He is a little unfortunate, however, in turning to Stalin's speeches and Russian propaganda for his main support in proving Britain's approach wrong and muddled. In his May Day speech Stalin echoed almost word for word the cry of the Vansittartists, so much deplored by Gollancz, that we need to work up a proper hate for the Germans.

Gollancz opens up a very big subject. How shall we deal with Germany? How shall we punish the Germans, and how cure them? On this, at any rate, I believe there is general agreement: that is, that they mustn't be let off lightly. They must feel something of what they have made others suffer. This is a vital part of their re-education.

### The Real Dilemma

Here is the real dilemma of our propagandists. They seem to muddle because the only real appeal which they could make to the German people is: "Sabotage the war and get rid of the Nazis, and we'll let you off easily." We don't honestly intend to let them off easily, and to promise them that, and then trick them would seriously prejudice the post-war settlement. A large number, at any rate, of the German workers in whom Gollancz has much confidence, supported Hitler when they thought Germany was going to win a great victory and an easy future at the expense of others. Why shouldn't they desert Hitler when they see he is losing, and grasp at the chance of getting off lightly?

Besides, we are warned by Dr. Franz Klein, the able editor of *The Voice of Austria* (now published in Ottawa), that in addressing revolutionary propaganda to the German workers we should remember that "it was their party, the Socialist one, which plunged with enthusiasm into the flood of centralization. Hence to offer them Britain's friendship would be reasonable only if Britain wanted to maintain the unified German Reich—and we think that nobody can be so blind as to see that the main task will consist in disintegrating Germany, in decentralizing and federalizing her, conferring much power and authority on the traditional parts of that not-at-all homogeneous nation."

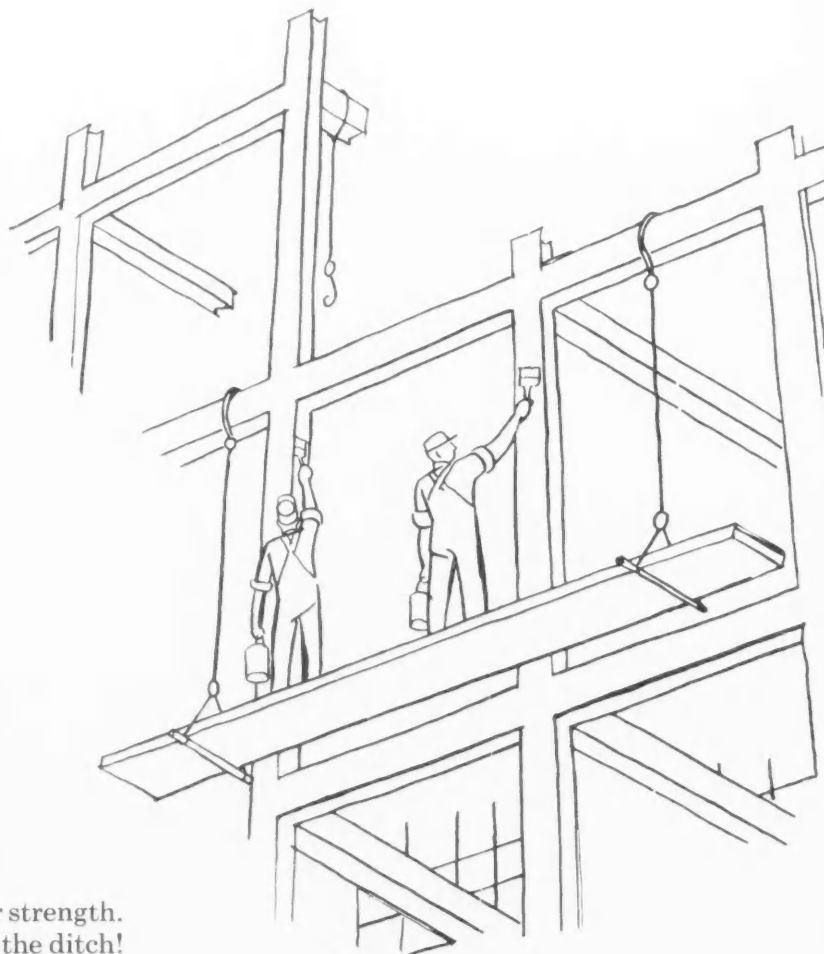
Most favorite of all proposals for dealing with Germany is this one of breaking her up, or, better put, loosening her up, relaxing Prussia's evil grip over the more westernized and liberal parts. An extreme view is that of the well-known British economist, Dr. Paul Einzig. He would 1) Dismember the Reich and make its former units independent. 2) Restore the ruling dynasties to these states. 3) Militarily occupy Prussia, maybe permanently, and the other states temporarily. 4) De-industrialize Germany. 5) Conscript German workmen to rebuild devastations inflicted by Germany. 6) Employ Germans as unskilled labor permanently in the victor countries. 7) See to it that neighboring countries do not produce what Germany needs for her economic system: for instance see that Rumania ceases to be an oil-producing country. 8) Arrange for Ger-

# LATEST WAR BOOKS

## What Shall We Do With the Germans Afterwards?

SO THE BUILDERS CAN BEGIN AGAIN . . .

*These are the bare bones of a skyscraper. The work has stopped. The rest of it will have to wait. Right now, there are other jobs for men . . . other needs for material. But see the men up on the scaffold? They are painting. They paint all the time, round and round, so the girders will not rust. This way they keep the framework sound. After the war, the builders can begin where they left off.*



## What of the fruits of Victory?

Victory is not something we can achieve with *part* of our strength. Remember the story of the man who leapt half-way across the ditch! Victory will take all the energy, all the determination, all the skill we can muster. We will have to do without many of our old comforts, our old pleasures, without many of the things we once thought were "necessities." We will need to pool many of our liberties to save the rest. Our *first* job is to win the war!

But it is not our *only* job. Merely denying ourselves will not bring real victory. We must choose the *right* things to do . . . and the right things to give up. The best intentions don't ultimately win wars. Only results count.

If we are to be strong enough to fight to the finish, to pay the *cost* of building more and more of the materials of war, we must keep Canada "a going concern." The responsibility for that lies quite as much on industry as on Government.

And when we have deserved the victory, and won it, we also shall want the *fruits* of victory. Those we will neither deserve, nor get, if we fail to plan now how to save the framework of our economy. Not . . . do not misunderstand us . . . not all the plush fol-de-rol we had come to think our "right," but the basic framework of jobs and food and clothes and shelter for all.

For real peace means peace *and* jobs! Jobs depend on demand . . . on people's power to buy, and on their *desire* to buy. If their latent desire for a full life is not kept alive, it cannot quickly become action. It will not become demand. There will be too few jobs, for either machines or men.

Somehow, as a few industries already are successfully doing, we must sustain a latent buying desire even though now we neither can nor should fill it!

Second only to putting every possible effort into winning the war, this is the greatest responsibility of Management . . . to see that the framework of our economy is kept sound until the day when we can use it again.

THREE TESTS for management policy in the re-adjustment of industry to a total war basis:

1

Giving precedence to every direct war activity, industry-for-civilian-consumption should carry forward both production and distribution so that we can protect Canadian workers and their savings, sustain Canada's taxing power, avoid inflation, win the war as a going concern.

2

To the maximum which is not in conflict with the first objective of winning the war, Canadian Business has the responsibility for keeping up the latent demand even for now unobtainable consumer goods . . . to help cushion the post-war re-absorption of labour . . . and to assure an outlet for tremendously expanded industrial capacity.

3

Finally, within the limits of war expediency, Canadian business has an added responsibility to help protect the Press as an independent medium of public information and inspiration . . . to assure for itself as well as for the people a truly FREE press, without which a democracy cannot long exist!



many's vital supplies to depend on overseas trade.

But while we are busy considering schemes for disarming and weakening Germany, we are warned by Dr. Klein not to forget that by far the surest guarantee of future peace is for us to remain strong. No less Christian and progressive a leader than Dr. Temple, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, has pronounced on this subject that: "If you are not going to be pacifists, if you are going to have any force at all, you must be sure you have enough. . . . We must shoulder our burden, and make it clear that conscription is going to last for the next two generations."

The Swiss have always understood that freedom had to be guarded by a vigilant citizenry. Surely we have learned that lesson from the disarmament folly of the 1920's.

Anyone who would talk about what to do with the Germans must—and I rarely use that word in these reviews—must read Dr. Leo Stein's *I Was In Hell With Niemöller*. It is a great story, simply and beautifully told in the author's own English. If I were sure that everyone would read it, I would say no more.

I knew Niemöller slightly. I have talked with him, and heard him preach, and observed the fine faces of the congregation he drew to himself from all over Berlin. On my annual visits to Germany I always made it a point to go at least once to Dahlem Church, to follow the struggle of this famous converted U-boat captain against the imposition of the Nazi creed on the Christian Church.

#### Niemöller and Hitler

Niemöller's status as a recognized Great War hero gave him particular prestige in dealing with Hitler, in the early days when the Evangelical Church threw its support to the Nazis in the hope of ending the Social Democrat (Marxist) regime of religious laxity and unbelief. How obliging, even obsequious, Hitler was in his first interviews with the churchmen, before he had attained power! But as early as January 1934 Niemöller, seeking him out in the belief that he could talk to him man to man, and that the Fuehrer "didn't know what was being done to the church in his name," found him greatly changed.

"His air of modesty, honesty and amiability had disappeared. In his face now appeared an air of authority . . . and at the same time there was something else, something terrible in his features. I can describe it only as an expression of ruthless cruelty, of cunning. Suddenly I knew that I had come on a useless errand . . . that the Church was lost. Then, at that exact moment, I felt that I was in the presence of the Antichrist."

A few moments later, and his proposition was justified, as Hitler shouted at him that he, Adolf Hitler, had supreme power over the Church and its doctrines, that he was more powerful than Christ, who was only a man, and a Jew to boot, and that he would establish a new dogma for the Church which would serve his purpose. Then he calmed himself, and tried to bribe Niemöller with position and wealth.

All this and a great deal more, which makes a valuable contribution to the contemporary history of Germany, Dr. Stein had from the lips of Niemöller, first in the prison of Moabit and later in the dread concentration camp of Sachsenhausen. The last third of the book tells of life in Sachsenhausen. It would be unreadable if on every page, alongside a story of inhuman cruelty, there were not another of sublime courage and faith.

It was this bearing of the more religious prisoners which drove the Nazi guards into their worst frenzies, in an attempt to prove that their doctrine of force was supreme.

Brutality! The favorite saying of the Commandant of Sachsenhausen was "This is not a sanatorium, it is a crematorium." Prisoners were killed by the score, one way or another, every day, yet the place became constantly more overcrowded. One day a prisoner who had hidden in a tree was beaten horribly before his assembled fellows, and then nailed up, still alive, in a coffin too short for him, and left for six days in a

spot where the others had to pass by.

Yet perhaps more revealing of Nazi morality is the extent of corruption described by Dr. Stein. The ashes of such a victim would be offered to his wife or relatives for a hundred dollars! Prisoners with a small income could buy themselves out of the work gangs. In the hot summer weather the guards had a sideline of selling water to the prisoners, who were intentionally kept wearing the same clothes as in winter, even to a scarf. Yet the utter depravity of these beasts in human form was perhaps best shown when they approached Jews whom they had maltreated for months, but who had been lucky enough to get an American visa and were leaving the camp with some small remnant of their funds, to ask them for a tip.

Dr. Stein—or the remaining 85 pounds of him—was one of these fortunate. He left behind him a Nie-

moeller similarly shrunken and aged, his dark hair turned quite white. The brave pastor's last words were: "Tell the world everything that you have seen. Warn the people of the world that Hitler is the enemy of mankind." He also said: "Religion is not dead in Germany. . . . The example of those who have given their lives in this fight will bear fruit. . . . The world is going to be shaken by moral revolution. Watch and pray."

#### Another Facet

To take another facet of our problem, anyone considering what to do with Germany might also contemplate the military studies and plans, made in Germany in the years immediately preceding the war, and gathered together in the volume *The Axis Grand Strategy*. They would thereby be reminded that military science has long been the foremost

preoccupation of *homo teutonicus*. I recall a statement of Wickham Steed's that in 1913 over a thousand books and treatises on military science had appeared in Germany, a mere dozen in Britain.

*The Axis Grand Strategy* has been compiled with great labor, and handsomely turned out by Farrar and Rinehart. In it we find some astonishingly frank conjectures, as for instance, that of a naval writer, back in 1936, concerning the usefulness of the French Atlantic harbors in raiding British trade routes. On the other hand, the book contains such admissions as that "Germany is in a particularly unfavorable position for aerial warfare, lacking the depth necessary for defence." "Large-scale use of aircraft," this writer comments in 1937, in what might be a reflection on the German failures against Britain and Russia, "is only justified if it wins an immediate decision."

The extension of a war becomes a threat to the aerial arm (as flying personnel used up cannot be readily replaced)."

Other books recently received are *Tally-Ho!* (Macmillans, \$2.75), the story of "a Yankee in a Spitfire", which is a good story but dates back to the Battle of Britain; *Battle Dress*, (Mussion, \$2), an even better story by the vivid "Gun Buster", but dating back even further, to the retreat to Dunkirk; *Outposts of War*, by Gordon Young, (Mussion, \$2), a very intelligent account of a correspondent's experiences in the Near East in 1940, containing background which would be useful should that front spring to life soon; and an illustrated Penguin telling all the tricks of *Guerilla Warfare*, by 'Yank' Levy, born in Hamilton, brought up in the States, veteran of the Spanish War, and now an instructor in the British Home Guard.



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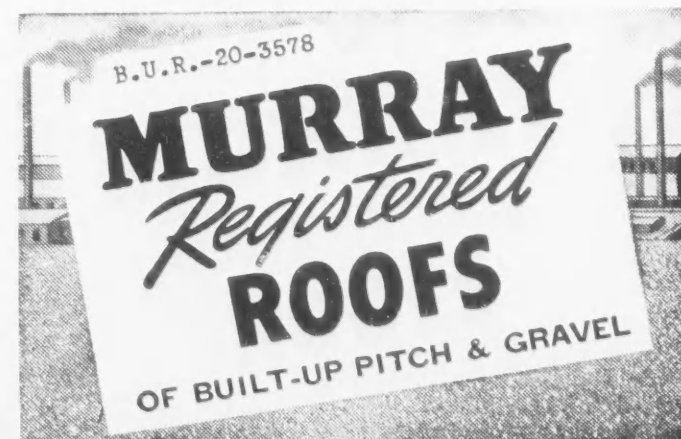
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WE'VE been accustomed to consider wartime as the one time in particular when doers rather than thinkers should be in the saddle. In peacetime we felt with a sort of benign and self-caressing tolerance—that it was all right to give the planners and the theorists a little rope. Not much harm would be done and they would hang themselves in the end. But wartime was for the blast-our-way boys, for the practical, feet-on-the-ground men who saw in only one direction, had no time or use for higher thinking. We would not have felt safe in the old days with any other kind of war direction. We chased the probing, questing intellectuals back to their ivory towers where they would be harmless and neither in our hair nor under our feet. They're up there in their ivory towers now, the boys with the gray-matter, but—you may be surprised to

know, for they aren't advertising it—they're running our war for us. Very unobtrusively they're doing it—the man in the street seldom sees them even in Ottawa. They're wise enough not to be underfoot. But they're doing it well. There have been many defeats afield, true enough, but there have been some victories at home directed by the lads in the ivory towers which have

## OTTAWA LETTER

### Ivory-Tower Boys Run Canada

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

prevented the defeats abroad from being closer to disasters.

Many of you would get the jitters even now if you realized the extent to which they are directing your destiny, shaping the fate of the nation—so accustomed have you been to regarding them as harmless but ineffectual nuisances. But there's no occasion for any alarm. In the higher direction required for total war than for ordinary army-against-army war the men of brains up in the ivory towers have shown themselves a lot more practical and straight-thinking than the fellows down on the ground who used to sneer at them. It would be just too bad for Canada if they took a notion at this time to return to purely academic pursuits.

We have the men in the ivory towers more than ordinarily in mind at the moment because a decision of quite vital importance to Canada hangs in the balance here in Ottawa as we write. It's a decision as to whether we shall or shall not go into the proposed munitions pool with Great Britain and the United States to be operated by the new United Kingdom-United States Munitions Assignment Board. Ottawa has been invited to a seat on the board, urged to throw her war-equipment production into the pool. That's what took Finance Minister Isley, Munitions Minister Howe and some high officials to Washington last week.

It looks like quite a practical and forward-moving idea. An acknowledgement of Canada's place in the war, another step towards united action. Also a furtherance of the tide in the affairs of the British Empire and the United States which is having a merging effect.

#### Stay Outside?

But the tip-off we get is that the balance is swaying against our participation—that we are likely to stay on the outside of the U.K.-U.S. pool and plough our own furrow as far as making and supplying munitions to the United Nations goes. If Ottawa takes this course the reason will be that in the circumstances we can do more in the war on the outside than on the inside. If Ottawa decides to go in it will be on terms designed to protect our war capacity from impairment. At this time the chances appear to be against our going in, but whether we pool or don't pool, the decision will be made on the basis of factors of supreme importance to Canada as a unit in the United Nations. And the point is that the basing of the decision on these factors rather than on a "commonsense" concern for cooperation, for getting on with the war in the quickest way, for national prestige, will be due to the influence of the men in the ivory towers.

The primary reason why there should be a question as to whether Canada goes in or stays out is that with things as they are, Canada is getting payment or credit for her contribution of war production to the United Nations (the billion dollars' worth gift to Britain excluded) and under the proposed pooling arrangement she might not get this payment because her munitions would be pooled with those of the U.S. which are going to all the United Nations on lease-lend terms. And this question comes up not because Canada has any desire to be less generous or all-out in the war than the United States but because without payment Canada couldn't make as many munitions to help win the war. We couldn't make them because we wouldn't have the hard-money exchange with which to buy the necessary steel and other raw materials and tools and machinery in the United States.

Obviously, of course, there could be a remedy for this difficulty. Mr. Isley and Mr. Howe discussed possible remedies with U.S. and British

officials in Washington when they went down in connection with the proposal that Canada sit on the assignments board and join the pool. Just as obviously, one such remedy would be the wiping out of the exchange differential so that we could buy steel with our own money. But there are a lot of angles to that matter of the exchange differential. So many that we are very timid about mentioning them even in a reportorial capacity, because we happen to be about as far as it is possible to be from being an economist. But our layman scouting unearths some of the considerations which prompt the ivory tower men to hold back the front men of the Government from walking boldly into the munitions pool on terms of an arrangement which would arbitrarily and artificially bring about parity of exchange between Canada and the U.S.

#### Cost of Parity

Parity would be costly to Canada in many ways. While lessening the problem of financing war material buying in the U.S., it would increase Mr. Isley's general problem of war financing. In doing that it might lower our war capacity. The exchange differential means a lot of money to Canada one way and another. There is the premium on the payment for our goods sold in the U.S. Besides that, the increased value of our dollar in relation to the British pound which would result from parity would mean a big drop on the returns from our heavy sales to Britain. The differential itself helps to correct what disadvantage it involves for Canada by discouraging imports from the U.S. Canadians would be buying more U.S. goods if they hadn't to pay the premium, thereby disturbing our trade balance. While parity has been regarded in the price ceiling administration as a possible means of lowering the cost of subsidizing imports, the increase in imports which would result would make it more difficult to maintain the price ceiling. Until price control enforcement in the U.S. is perfected prices there will continue to rise and it probably would be necessary for the Gordon Board to do what has been done in several cases already (last week on vegetable oils)—have the tariff duties knocked off in order to squeeze imports under the ceiling. When this is done Isley loses needed revenue.

A suggestion is that Mr. Isley's difficulties about financing the war in general might be disposed of by a U.S. loan. It would seem an easy way out, but the economists who are

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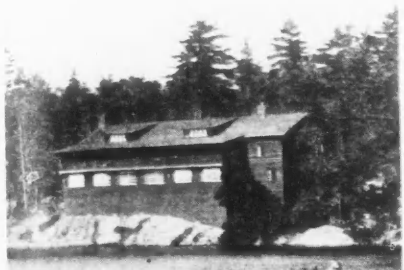
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advising the Government don't want such a loan. They are trying to manage Canada's wartime economy in a way to bring the nation as close to total war as possible and at the same time to secure its best interests after the war. When a U.S. loan is mentioned they recall the financial crisis Canada went through in 1931 in the aftermath of the last war and the extent to which our obligations in the U.S. affected that crisis.

An arrangement may be worked out through which Canada can stick out her bosom a little more and sit in with the big shots of the United Nations in the Munitions Assignments Pool at Washington. That is not the guess here at this latest weekend. But if it should be, look and see if the boys in the ivory towers who are keeping our war economy straight without our being conscious of it haven't managed to secure terms under which we won't be paying too much for our increased prestige.



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# THE U.S. SCENE

## California Japs Are Problem

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

Los Angeles, Calif.

A FEW guiding lights in the never-ending fight for civil liberties have turned the national spotlight on the Japanese problem in California. Norman Thomas particularly is exercised over the action of coast authorities in assuming complete jurisdiction over any person of Japanese blood in this area. Acting under emergency powers vested in them by the President as commander-in-chief, West Coast army officials have uprooted all Japanese and have concentrated them where they can be more easily controlled.

Mr. Thomas has some compelling arguments to array against this action. He claims the Constitution and the Bill of Rights can no longer be regarded as a shield of protection for every citizen because Japanese of American birth and citizenship have been lumped with Japanese aliens in the drastic order to clear certain areas. The military have been given sweeping power with the result, no doubt, that some Japanese of American birth and with the kindest feelings toward this country have suffered personal inconvenience and loss of property. In some communities Japanese business properties have been sold under pressure considerably below their normal value.

If this can be done to one group of citizens, Mr. Thomas argues, it can be done to any other minority group. The precedent, he says, puts this country in the same theoretical position as Germany. The guarantees of the Constitution no longer obtain.

THE rebuttal to this important argument may be heard in California, mostly by returning refugees from Hawaii. The fifth column work that made Pearl Harbor possible was the most brilliantly executed in all military history. It was carried through, not by secret agents recently landed in Hawaii for the purpose, but by Japanese well known and well loved by the communities in which they lived. Men deemed harmless because they were American citizens and perennial favorites of soldiers and civilians turned out to be traitors in the coup that cost the lives of these same soldiers and civilians.

Hawaii was shocked. Old retainers who had been trusted for 20 years with the wealth and the children of Honolulu families turned out to be key men in the Japanese plot. An elderly Nipponese deemed so harmless he was allowed to proceed through the most secret defenses of the island without a military pass, was revealed as a bold conspirator. Disillusioned by these revelations, West Coast authorities demanded the right to make a clean sweep of this danger area. For the sake of simple safety it was decided that no person of Japanese blood would be trusted. Washington gave the necessary authority with reluctance. This meant temporary bankruptcy of the Bill of Rights—a serious step. But the fanatical ambition of the Japanese, no matter how far removed from Japan itself, allowed no other course.

CALIFORNIA has always been charmingly crackpot on the fringes, and this strain of gentle insanity has not been obliterated altogether by the war. Soul-savers still find this area a most fertile field of operations, and their methods of advertising and exploitation put the movie drum-beaters in the shade. The industry of showing California's aimless thousands how to "get religion" is frantic and flourishing, and I think it is a pity that the woman who put soul-saving into the big time—Aimée Semple McPherson—is now booking on the smaller circuits around El Monte, Calif.

Aimée was the first of the fervor artists to put soul-saving in the plush and caviar class. Her temple in downtown Los Angeles is still a monu-

ment of her showmanship. They tell me the No. 1 attraction succeeding her was Robert J. Noble, a wide-eyed, thunder-throated gent who could stand on a platform and crack religion over the heads of his audience like a whip. What brought about Mr. Noble's downfall was his isolationism. He thought it would be a good stunt to impeach President Roosevelt at each meeting, and while religion is free and subject to no copyright laws, the President cannot be handled about so easily, especially in wartime. The result is that Mr. Noble is now in the Los Angeles clinic, learning bitterly that excellent axiom: Don't mix religion and politics.

AMONG the characters loose in the town are news "boys." I put quotation marks around the word boys because most of them are decrepit gents of bizarre appearance and

strange turn of mind. Some of them take to selling newspapers near establishments patronized by the movie crowd and they shout such curious headlines as "Hitler strangled by blonde." Read all about it! The reason for these pleasant lies is that the newsboys figure they may attract the attention of some producer who will say, "That's a character I need in my picture." The fact that this happy circumstance has never developed does not deter the boys.

The other day I arranged to meet Mr. Phil Silvers, an old Manhattan acquaintance who is now emoting before the cameras. I was to drive by the corner of Vine and Hollywood Boulevard where Mr. Silvers would be awaiting me. I arrived at the appointed corner at the appointed time but Mr. Silvers was not visible to the naked eye. A moment later, however, a newsboy rushed to the corner with a bundle of fresh editions under his arm. He was shouting, "Phil Silvers dining at Mike Lyman's! Phil Silvers dining at Mike Lyman's!"

This seemed plain enough. I proceeded to Mike Lyman's restaurant and found Mr. Silvers there.

"Better than waiting on the corner," he said. "I gave the newsboy a dollar to keep shouting that Phil Silvers is dining at Mike Lyman's." Everything happens here.



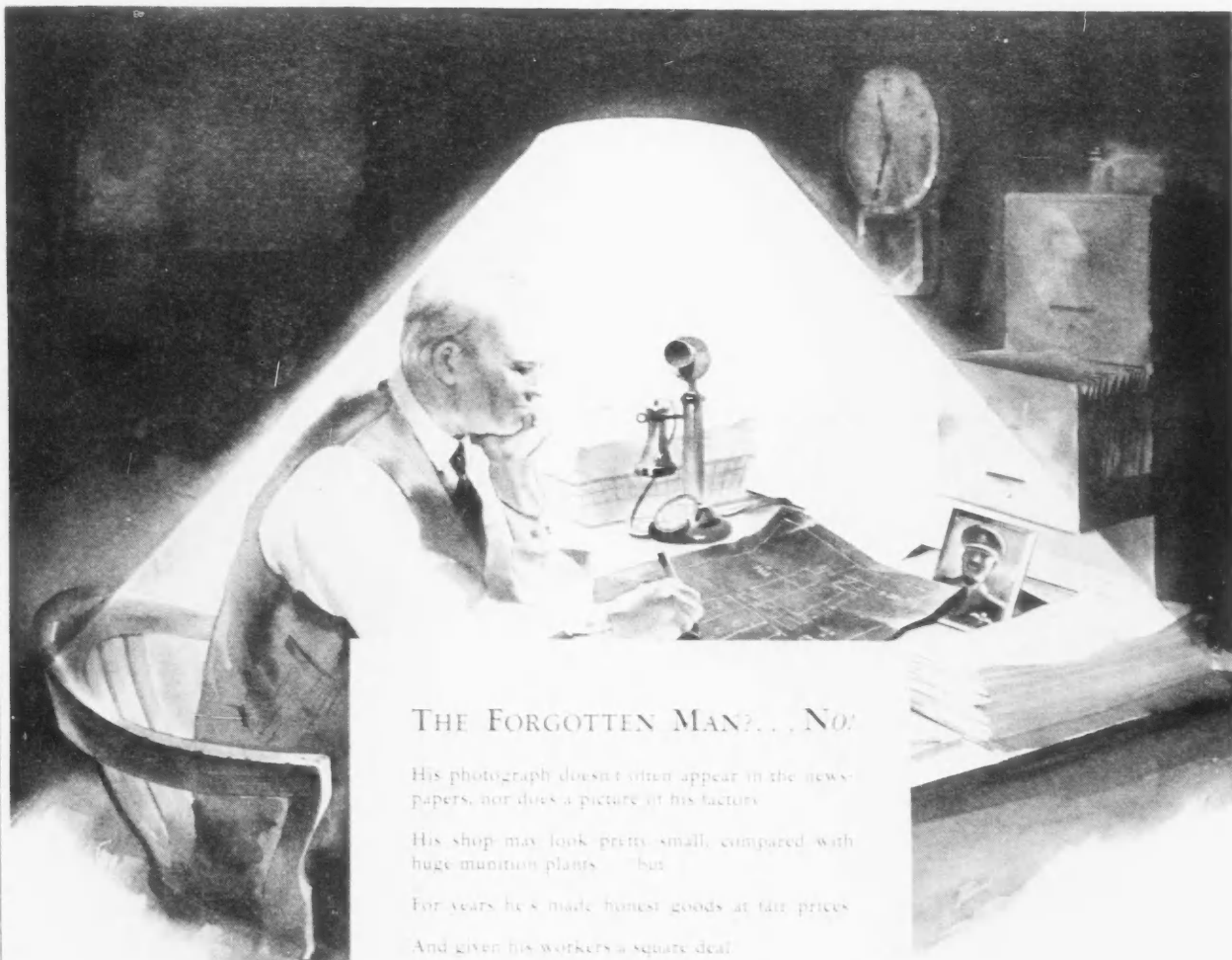
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Probably he's ditched his own lines to turn his plant over to war work of some kind . . . subcontracting.

He's had a tough time getting materials, supplies and machinery . . . priorities perplex him.

Some of his best mechanics have enlisted.

He's helping take care of their families.

And while he toils far into the night, his son—who used to be his right hand man—is somewhere high over Germany.

Government officials have so many plants to visit that they haven't yet got round to his shop to say, "Fine contribution to our war effort!"

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# Our Efforts, Contributions and Sacrifices

BY HARRY STRANGE

NOT a day passes by but that we are reminded over the radio, in public speeches and in written articles about the tremendous sacrifices that Canada and the various other countries of the United Nations are making to win this war. The fact is, however, that this most noble word *sacrifice* is being badly misused; that it is to a great extent being used to describe activities which are not really sacrifices at all but which should more accurately be designated merely as efforts and contributions; and so I find that the continual use of the word *sacrifice* leads the public to conclude that Canada is making, in this war, far greater sacrifices than the facts really bear out.

This is said in no spirit of attempting to belittle the splendid efforts and the fine contributions that Canada actually is making, but rather to point out where Canada can, and ought to, make more *real sacrifices*

than she is now making.

We are told of the vast quantities of planes and guns and shells and ships that are being manufactured, and of the enormous quantities of bacon, cheese, eggs, butter and wheat that are being produced and made available for Britain and other countries. We are told also of the fine work being done by our industrial workers and by our farmers—all of this, it is explained to us, representing great sacrifices that Canada is making for the common cause.

The fact is that these things are not sacrifices at all. They are certainly most worthy, fine and necessary efforts, but efforts only, because they are profitable (with the possible exception of one single product, wheat, which is not at all profitable at the present time).

Industrial workers who make munitions in factories never were so well off as they are today; never did

they make so much money. Farmers who are producing almost every agricultural product, excepting those growing wheat, are also better off than they have been for many years. Industrial firms of all kinds, particularly those engaged directly or indirectly in war work, are making their usual, or better than usual, profits, and in spite of exceptionally high taxes and surplus taxes, almost all industrial concerns are making large enough net earnings to pay their usual, or better than usual, dividends.

All these activities, therefore, that return a profit, and often a handsome profit to those connected with them, can hardly be called sacrifices. They are merely great efforts. Necessary, worthy and fine efforts, it is true, but still efforts, not sacrifices.

## Contributions

There are, however, other forms of activity that return no profits, such, for instance, as the greatly increased taxes which we now pay and the gifts which we make to the Red Cross and to the auxiliary war services, and such as, in a way perhaps, the money we loan to the Government at low interest, and including, too, the amazing volume of knitted goods made by our womenfolk, and the many other worthy gifts donated to the armed forces. These activities also are usually termed sacrifices. But they are not sacrifices. They are better termed *contributions*; most necessary, worthy and fine contributions, it is true, but still contributions, not sacrifices.

What, then, can be classed under that fine and noble term of *sacrifice*, which we know that the United Nations must make if victory is to be achieved?

The word *sacrifice*, I suggest, should be used to describe one single form of war activity only—that of the young men who are sent to battle

Now that Canada has given her endorsement to a policy of "real sacrifice" for the winning of the war, Major Strange's protest against the use of the term "sacrifice" about things that are no sacrifice at all can be read without too great a sense of shame.

The word *Sacrifice*, he suggests, "should be used to describe one single form of war activity only—that of the young men who are sent to battle and who risk their lives for us and who frequently do give up their lives that we may continue to live as free and independent people."

To that he would, we are sure, be willing to add the activities which, although not under military discipline, involve comparable risks, such as those of the merchant marine in dangerous waters, or of some departments of the explosives business.

That Canada has far to go to equal the "sacrifice" of many of her allies is clear.

and who risk their lives for us and who frequently do give up their lives that we may continue to live as free and independent people.

Military history, both ancient and modern, shows clearly that the great God of Victory demands sacrifices of young lives—of youth and vigor. Each country, therefore, if it can truly be said to be doing its full part with its Allies in a war, must make, to the full extent of its ability, not only efforts to the full, and contributions to the full, but also the much more valuable, because irreplaceable, sacrifice of young fighting men to the full. The lessons of history show clearly, too, that any lack of the sacrifice of fighting men can never be made up by additional mere efforts or by additional mere contributions as such. Fighting youth is a noble and fine sacrifice that stands by itself and that must be made by itself, fully and completely, if victory is to be won.

## Britain's Effort

Thinking of Canada's war effort in these terms, then, how do we stand as compared with, let us say our Motherland, Great Britain, a country that has been in the war as long as we have and which is therefore a true yardstick.

The population of Canada is approximately one-fourth that of Great Britain. Canada's efforts, contributions and sacrifices, therefore, should, if she is to be said to be pulling her full weight, themselves be, in the main, one-fourth those of Great Britain. Let us see how this comparison works out.

First in regard to efforts. So far as the production of munitions of war and foodstuffs is concerned, no actual measuring or weighing of the materials produced can properly be made, because the products and supplies of each country are of a different type. One can, however, perhaps measure efforts fairly well by comparing the number of people engaged in war work.

In Britain today, everyone up to sixty years of age is conscripted for some national service or another. Well over one million women are working in industrial plants and we now hear that all housewives are to be registered and to be called upon to do at least some part-time work in war industries and elsewhere.

Canada, I suggest, is as yet far from engaging in such an "all out" war effort. It may come, of course, but the fact is that at the moment we are not doing it, so we cannot be said to be putting forth the same total war effort, in proportion to population, for this war as Britain is doing.

## Manpower, Money

Now as to contributions. Britain's expenses this year for the war, we understand, will be well over sixteen billion dollars. Canada's war expenditures should therefore be four billion in terms of money cost. But even including the one billion of a gift to Britain, Canada's expenditures this year will be only around three billion. Perhaps, however, we should not be too critical of Canada in the matter of money contribution, for Britain is a richer country than Canada.

But what about that most import-

ant activity of all—the sacrifice of our youth, of our manpower for the battle line?

Britain has, I estimate, piecing together the various pronouncements that have been made, about four million men in all services (not counting the Home Guard, on duty in their spare time). To equal this, Canada would need one million men. She has approximately half a million. Britain, I estimate, has at least some forty-four divisions, with their proper complement of armored divisions. Canada's share, therefore, should be at least eleven divisions. But Canada has as yet only five completed divisions and is still engaged in forming her sixth, seventh and eighth only.

Furthermore, all Britain's soldiers in the active army are available to serve anywhere—to stand shoulder to shoulder with their allies in Australia, Canada, the United States, or any other place that the enemy may have to be faced. A part of Canada's young, active men cannot, under present regulations, leave the shores of Canada. Canada, therefore I suggest, is far from making the same real sacrifices in proportion to population that Britain is making; that is, in the vital sacrifice of youth, of manpower for the battle line.

## Canada Lagging?

Canada today, I believe it is correct to say, is the only country at war in which strong, fit young men, of twenty-one years of age or over, are not obliged to join the armed forces even for home defence only, if they are married, even though they may not have any children, and even though their wives may themselves be working for a salary; and Canada is the only country, too, in which fit young men of over thirty, even though they may be single, need not join any armed forces; and actually a very large number of just such fit young men are not now serving in the armed forces as a glance at the people on the streets of any Canadian town or city will quickly verify.

Airmen who have recently come from Britain say that now only grey-headed men are to be seen in civilian clothes in England, and even these wear some kind of an arm badge to denote their participation in some particular war service after the day's work is done. When Canada approaches this stage, then truly can she be said to be making the same vital sacrifice, in proportion to population, that Britain is making, and then can she claim with pride that she is truly engaged in "total" and "all out" war to the same extent as is her partner, Great Britain, and as are her numerous, strong, energetic and ruthless enemies.

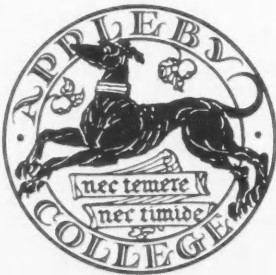
I am bold enough to suggest further that Canada, and every other part of the British Empire and of the British Commonwealth of Nations, will have to engage in this really "total" war, and in all the various forms of activities in efforts, contributions and sacrifices if a victory is to be achieved. No loyal and true Canadian would wish his country to do any less than its full and honorable share towards the winning of this victory, for when victory has finally been achieved, Canada certainly will expect to share equally with other countries in victory's fruits and advantages.

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*W. R. Campbell*

A statement by Wallace R. Campbell,  
President, Ford of Canada.

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# Law of Moral Responsibility

IT HAS been clear to Mussolini for some time, is now clear even to Hitler, and will in time be clear to Hirohito that the Axis will be utterly crushed. But it is not yet clear to the democracies what we intend to do with our victory. In other words, the real significance of this war between two worlds is not yet generally realized in the Western democracies.

First, let us see what the two worlds are. One wanted peace, the other war. So much did the first world want peace that it gave the

BY HENRY PETERSON

The time for the making of permanent peace is at hand.

In that task the Appeasers, those who refused to believe in a moral law for nations, can have no useful hand.

second world one advantage after another for becoming stronger for war. History will marvel how three nations, each possessing only three

of the thirty essential raw materials for modern warfare, came so near to conquering the rest of the world overflowing with all thirty and with ten times the man-power.

The time for repentance is upon us. There has been a disease. It was the disease of wealth. This it was that allowed the three gangster nations to pick their victims one at a time, stepping from one strategic rock to another in the rivers of their blood, until their very success threw massed mankind in their path. But this belated fulfillment of the ultimate law of human freedom—that the common man becomes unconquerable when he is desperately driven to maintain his small rhythm of survival—was not the work of the rulers of the democracies. These rulers had, in fact, armed the gangster nations.

What was this disease of wealth? Answer this truthfully, ruthlessly, and light breaks clear for the future. In Western Europe and on this North American Continent it was the fatty degeneration of the Industrial Revolution. It rotted the moral sense of the leaders in the international sphere. The rights of weak nations? What wild-eyed nonsense! Only poets didn't know that for the privileged profits naturally come before rights. But as it is moral standards that keep a community from chaos, so moral standards alone can preserve peace in the world, for peace is founded on justice.

Appeasement was, of course, the ultimate degradation of this disease, for what is appeasement but the casting of morality overboard to make room for material considerations? But has the poison of appeasement, now in May 1942, been purged by experience in the Western democracies? It has not. For it is a cast of mind. There would have been no appeasement, from Manchuria to Vichy, but for the fact that it is a cast of mind concomitant with the disease of wealth, and its victims are no more conscious of its ravages than are the early victims of cancer conscious of the destructive process going on beneath an unmarked exterior.

## Still Appeasement

The very ether has been thick with the appeasement mind this very month. One "world-famed" radio commentator after another in the United States has reported the opinion of the "highest military authorities in Washington" that a Western front in Europe may not be possible yet, but every bit of material possible must be rushed to Russia. However, if the Russians show signs of cracking, of going under to Hitler's summer attack, then, of course, but only then, a second front in Western Europe would be opened up, whatever the cost, whatever the risk. And not one of these commentators cried out against the stupidity and immorality of this reasoning. It is the appeasement mind still going great guns!

What, allow Hitler to attack us one at a time again? If the Russians may not be able to withstand Hitler's attack single-handed, surely that is the very reason why we should open up a second front. If the calculation is that even together we and the Russians cannot hold Hitler, is that more reason for meeting him singly? If that is the situation, then surely the only hope we have is to engage him together and trust to the God of War. Better to take a chance together than to wait singly for certain defeat.

Do I make myself clear? It is so hard to write calmly about the appeasement mind. It was hard in 1931, it is almost past endurance still to have to do so in 1942. The tragedy for the Western democracies, their fundamental weakness, is that the appeasement mind does not know itself for what it is. It regards war as the balancing of a millionaire's bank account. It believes that there must be an absolute preparation for attack in war. "Absolute

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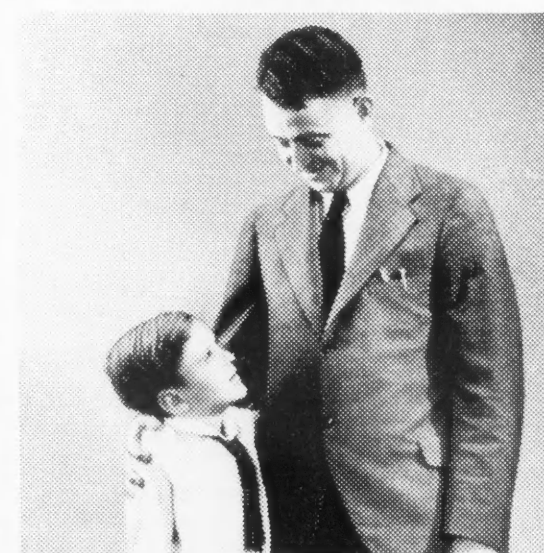
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preparation?" in this multiplex affair with the variable, Man, running through it! In this affair in which the human is to the material factor not as the 3 to 1 of Napoleon's calculation but as high as 6 to 1! It is not the dive bomber or tank that dominates the battlefield but the human spirit. What, in heaven's name, have British and American factories been doing for the last eighteen months if their armies have not the tools for triumphant invasion of Europe when 80% of the Reichswehr is being held in the bloody embrace of the Bear? It just doesn't add up, the fear of another Dunkirk—today.

Enough of the appeasement mind. Let us look at the war mind. There surely can be now no denying that it alone can win the war. Oh! but it wasn't so long ago that this was violently disputed by the appeasement mind, maintaining that leadership in war must be left to "safe" men, those who showed no dangerous flinching for daring, for attack, for the only spirit that has ever won a war even before man climbed down from the swaying branches that were both bomber and tank of his day.

But—and here's the rub today—how many in the Western democracies have even considered that the

their desire for peace can be trusted to be sincere, and also that they are democracies—China and Russia being even more advanced than the British Commonwealth and the United States, having both totally drained off even the backwash of the feudal system from their social structure, Russia in 1917 and China in 206 B.C. And thirdly, they have no antagonistic major interests.

Never in the world's history will conditions for permanent peace be so propitious as when victory comes. But both the British Commonwealth and the United States, until war was

forced on them, had a population in which four citizens out of five were cursed with the appeasement mind. When peace is being created, world conditions and the thinking of the common man will be radically different from what they are today, and victory will have been the common man's. And I for one am no longer so stubbornly idealistic as to expect any leopards to change their spots.

The war mind alone will be able to understand the new conditions and have the vision and faith to carry out the radical changes imperative for permanent peace. Anyone

who believed in appeasement at any time is just spiritually, morally and mentally unfit to give a hand in the building of the New World, no matter how contritely he may try.

Nor is anyone who believed that China or Russia would collapse going to be of any service in the building of the New World, for behind these major false premises, in the Anglo-Saxon at least, was an "ism"—an assumption of personal superiority over the Chinese and Russians. Only those who can in their hearts accept the Chinese and Russians as equals in every way will be of any use

Only men, as an example, with the spiritual integrity and clear strategic vision of Sir Stafford Cripps could serve mankind as a whole.

There can be no appeasement over God's cry to Man—that he shall make the golden end of his adventure a democracy of the world, for that alone can bring equality for all. Only the war mind in a just cause—radical, imaginative, rational, generous, sagacious and sincere—can answer it. For action alone can be the instrument of world peace—justice wielded by the moral responsibility of the strong.

### THE CRY OF GOD TO MAN

BY HENRY PETERSON

(O FOOLISH Man, you cry to God  
When Vanity and Greed  
Have earned you both his wrath and  
rod—

For great is then your need.

From age to age this noisy cry  
Has known no let or ban,  
And so has drowned a wistful sigh—  
The cry of God to Man!

And this eternal plea to you—  
The star dust in your soul  
It is, Creation's primal dew  
That spreads from pole to pole—

You ne'er will heed until you feel  
That God cannot respond  
Until His sigh becomes the seal,  
Yes, of your future bond.

War mind can alone win us the peace,  
too? Revolutionary? Dangerous?  
Nonsensical? What, after arms have  
been laid down! Unrepentant, I say,  
more important still, it alone can  
maintain peace. Because peace is  
based on human endeavor, and human  
endeavor, when not lashed by  
militant morality, does always, will  
always, must always, slip into  
mean grooves, squinting with Plato's  
"mean little eye in its soul" at every  
bad principle based on the natural  
generous promptings of the human  
heart with a pawnbroker's suspicion  
and icy calculation.

Only the war mind, the war mind  
of the just, can maintain peace, for  
it alone has both the idealism and  
the impulse to be practical—to be  
impatient with mean calculations.

### Law of Responsibility

So we come to the eternal law of  
responsibility of the earth's Great  
Powers. There was no need to wait  
until Spain, Abyssinia and Czecho-  
Slovakia were sold like pigs in a  
back market to gangsters. Even at  
the rape of Manchuria some of us  
shed out a passionate solemn warn-  
ing from our wilderness, scowled  
upon by authority, that there is a  
higher law in international affairs  
than that of economic reciprocity  
with gangster nations, a sacred law.  
That the strong who do not help the  
weak unjustly attacked will know a  
terrible nemesis one day. Most em-  
pires have fallen that way.

That law still applies today, be-  
cause it is eternal. Four Great Pow-  
ers will emerge from this war—the  
British Commonwealth, the United  
States, Russia and China. There is  
no gangster state among them. In  
fact, even collective security need  
not be required for a long time to  
come, for these four could stamp out  
the seed of aggression before one  
crooked shoot could appear on the in-  
ternational surface if the war mind  
controls peace.

And how fortunate is mankind  
that they are the four mightiest  
"have" Powers on earth, so that

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A DEFENCE in a Canadian publication of the Axis' right to world domination, or a justification of Adolph Hitler's geopolitical theories, would draw far less adverse comment apparently, than a defence of Sunday sports. One hopes, however, that the adverse comment in the first two instances would be based on sounder and more logical reasons.

As spokesman for the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, Mr. George G. Webber criticizes a recent column in this department on what appears to be roughly the following grounds:

Sunday sports cannot possibly contribute to the winning of the war.

All or almost all baseball in the Dominion "has the element of recreation largely subordinated to that of commercialized entertainment."

Only the players derive any benefit from a sport.

Sunday sport will in some mysterious way wreak havoc with the spiritual values of life.

Let's take that second one first. It would be rash to venture an opinion on just how closely Mr. Webber

# WORLD OF SPORT

## The Shaky Legs of the Righteous

BY KIMBALL McILROY

has been following the amateur baseball situation in the country in recent years. Perhaps he is an indefatigable student of the game. But if he is he ought to know that running even a senior ball team is a highly unprofitable proposition. Hockey makes money. Rugby makes money. Baseball does not make money, and if Mr. Webber thinks it does there are a lot of people who will gladly transfer their franchises to him. He can pick up enough franchises to make himself a millionaire in no time.

But it isn't that way. If the senior teams don't make money, the junior aggregations are in much worse shape. At the beginning of a season

the sponsors—who are usually nothing more or less than men interested in baseball and interested in the youth of the nation—get together and discuss not how much they expect to make during the year but how much they can afford to lose. Usually they lose a lot more than they can afford.

The average ball player buys most of his own equipment and pays most of his expenses. He does it simply because he likes to play baseball. Things have reached the point now where if he likes to play he has to play on Sunday. He's willing to pay for it, too, just like on week days.

The argument that only the players derive any benefit from, say,

an exciting game of baseball can be readily refuted by anyone who has attended one and gone home limping and more exhausted than the first baseman. So far as that goes, who ever got any actual exercise out of the movies? And yet no one denies that the movies provide valuable relaxation.

President Roosevelt—who, of course, may know nothing about the matter—has said publicly that he wants to see professional baseball continue for as long as possible, because of its value to the community in supplying just that relaxation and change of scenery for weary workers that this column has advocated.

Watching a ball game automatically gets the spectator out into the fresh air, something that he may not have breathed to any great extent during the week. It gives him a chance to become enthusiastic, to clear his mind of boredom, and to fix his thoughts even temporarily on something besides a work-bench.

Maybe this doesn't contribute in any way to the winning of the war, but if it doesn't one wonders what does. Thanks to some eight provinces, Canada has the means of putting an army into the field. The only problem is to give this army something to fight with. That's where the boys and girls at home, the ones who are hungrily eyeing the ball park Sundays on their way home from church, come in. The chain of cause and effect goes something like this: make them fresher and healthier and they'll do better work; let them do better work and they'll turn out more guns, tanks, and what have you per hour; turn out more guns, tanks, etc., to the hour and you'll equip your army quicker; equip the army quicker and you win the war sooner.

Maybe there's a flaw in it, but it's not a flaw that's obvious on a cursory inspection.

NOW about these spiritual values. Just what is a spiritual value? It is plain from Mr. Webber's letter that spiritual values are not found on a baseball diamond. Presumably they are found in church, because there is no objection raised to people going to church on Sunday.

It is probably irrelevant that if you ask the average Canadian soldier or worker what a spiritual value is, he'll tell you that he doesn't know. He never heard of one. What he knows is that he works hard six days out of the week and that he would like to play decently and circumpectly on the seventh. Will a spiritual value, he will ask, give him some exercise? Can he take good deep breaths of it? Can a spiritual value hit a home run and give him something to cheer about? If so, he's for them.

No one denies that very sound and very important spiritual values are to be found in church. But too many people get the notion that if a thing isn't directly connected with religion, nothing spiritual may be derived from it. This is nonsense, like a lot of other things firmly believed by the same people. If you wait for the average young Canadian to pick up things of spiritual value in church, you're going to have a long wait. And there are worse places for him to pick them up than in a ball park. He knows where they are, too.

NOW it may be that baseball on Sunday is an entirely different game than week-day baseball. If so, a great number of sound and sober citizens don't see just exactly why. This column is not a voice crying pitifully in the wilderness. It represents, whether they like it or not, the sentiment of a large part of the population.

A large part of the population wants Sunday baseball. If Mr. Webber will drop downtown some evening and talk to the people he meets on the street, he will find that out.

Perhaps Sunday baseball is illegal. Perhaps it is lacking in the sort of spiritual values that come from assiduous church-going. But it is not commercialized, it is not valueless to those who merely watch it, and it can play a definite, though unspectacular, part in the winning of the war.

If the folks who are against it plan to do any protracted standing, they had better hunt around for stronger legs to stand on.

THE PRISONER OF WAR SAYS

*"Thank God for the Red Cross!"*

... and the Red Cross means YOU!

IN PRISON CAMPS, in enemy hospitals, in the dark hours of loneliness or suffering, men voice that cry.

"We are getting one food parcel per week and 50 cigs. from the Red Cross." ... "These parcels enable us to enjoy home comforts and keep up health and spirits." So they write.

And what of the relatives? "I feel so happy to think of your kindness to my poor boy, in a prison camp for two years. God bless you all." ... "It gives us great comfort to know our

husbands are getting the comforts they need." ... "When we got your card about our brother, we felt as though the sun suddenly shone."

More than a million parcels have been sent up to now, to prisoners of war. YOUR money makes the work of the Red Cross possible. The need is great — and GROWING. You never have failed them—you will not fail them now. Open your heart and your purse strings—Give Generously.

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Sir Stafford Cripps did not succeed in India—but he is still very much a power to be reckoned with. Half Britain believes he will be the next Prime Minister.

He believes in Youth Movements, Christianity and the U.S.S.R. — and in the British working man. To a representative of Saturday Night, Sir Stafford explained how he had made over his beautiful 40-roomed house in the Gloucestershire hills to the County Council.

THE man who threw up a legal career worth £35,000 a year on the outbreak of war because "money doesn't count. It depends on values" the man Berlin said was "to make Bolshevism fit for the drawing-rooms of England"—the man on whom still depends in large measure the future of India and her relations with the rest of the Empire—the man who half Britain believes will be her next Prime Minister, is the kind of Socialist whose sincerity is beyond question. Sir Stafford Cripps has everything in the world to lose by his political opinions—he has said a hundred times that class distinctions have got to go—he believes that "the working class are more capable of ruling than the ruling class."

But money doesn't matter much to a man who eats only two meals a day, consisting chiefly of raw fruit and vegetables, sour milk and a little brown bread and butter, and who, a few hours before he left for India, entertained me in his London flat where, he said, there was no room for his three children because "we only have two rooms—one to sleep in and one to work in."

Work was, in fact, the keynote of our conversation. "Work must supply our recipe for Victory," he told me. "Only if we all work hard enough can we expect—or deserve—to win!"

In his time he's worked as hard as any man, for he has been jack of many trades and master of them all. After a public school education he became in turn scientist, barrister, traveller, newspaper man, lorry driver for the Red Cross in the last war, followed by chemist in a Government explosives factory before returning to the Bar.

His qualities as a barrister would have brought him the highest honors in the legal profession—he once confessed that his ambition was to become Lord Chancellor—had not fortune lured him from the complexities of the law to those of politics.

Ramsay MacDonald made him Solicitor-General in 1930 although he had no seat in Parliament. A few months later he was elected for Bristol and enjoyed the unique experience of making his maiden speech from the Treasury bench.

### Cripps' Fireworks

Since that day no man in the political arena has caused more fireworks. Fearless in his outspoken condemnation of sanctions in the Abyssinian war, and later of the Munich Pact, he was listened to in grim silence by his Socialist colleagues whenever he addressed the House. About this time he was credited with an unusual hobby that of "making speeches out of Parliament and explaining them in."

His agitation for a Popular Front ended finally in his expulsion from the Labor Party, and Cripps again turned his attention to the law until, at the outbreak of war, he returned all his briefs and offered his services to the nation.

In his quiet and deliberate voice he told me that is why he no longer owns the beautiful 40-roomed house at Filkins, in the Gloucestershire hills.

"You need a lot of money to keep up a big country establishment," he said.

It must have been a wrench to part with the Filkins estate, for it was there that he had tried out his experiment in community living.

He built "model" cottages for old-age pensioners, quarried from the grey stone of the surrounding hills, a surgery, a school, a children's playground and an open-air swimming

# Cripps—Britain's Man With A Mission

BY KAY VERNON

bath. He had hot and cold baths installed in every cottage in the village—he opened a museum and paid for the aisle of the little parish church to be paved with black and white marble.

They called him the "Squire of Filkins," but it was a misnomer, for there was nothing of the Squire of the Manor lording it over the villagers clustering at his gates about Britain's No. 1 Socialist.

"The whole concern was made over to the Council," Sir Stafford explained to me. "My idea was that the

people should have a centre of interest in the village. This, I believe, is of the greatest importance.

"Every town and village should be bound together by common interests for both young and old—something that will keep them in their own town and prevent the young people tearing off on motor-cycles to dog-racing every night."

Mention of young people was a reminder of the great interest Sir Stafford has always taken in everything

to do with youth.

His own children are grown up now and so are the two boys he adopted many years ago—sons of his old friend, Sir Lawrence Weaver—but his affections are still bestowed almost equally between children and animals. It was his fondness for dogs that led to an amusing misunderstanding when he first went to Russia nearly two years ago.

In a cable to Lady Cripps he told her he had bought an Airedale and

christened it "Joe." His wife in her reply-cable added the words, "Greetings to Joe."

A few hours later she received a telephone call from the Ministry of Information in London through which all cables must pass. As tactfully as possible they pointed out that it was scarcely discreet to express herself in this way when sending greetings to Mr. Stalin. Lady Cripps obligingly altered her cable to "Greetings to the Airedale." Unfortunately, history does not record why the dog was named "Joe."



IN the still hours of the night, a man shuts his door on the comforts and companionship of his home... turns... and makes his lonely way down the dimly lit streets. He goes to fight for the freedom of his country! He's a civilian! Yes! But, he's a fighter, too! For his particular skill and knowledge—his type of fighting is indispensable to the successful outcome of Canada's war effort.

This man is a symbol... a symbol of the fighting spirit of an increasing army who labour three shifts a day here at Anaconda in answer to the Empire's call for more and more copper. Yes, the production of copper and its alloys, so essential in carrying the war to Hitler,

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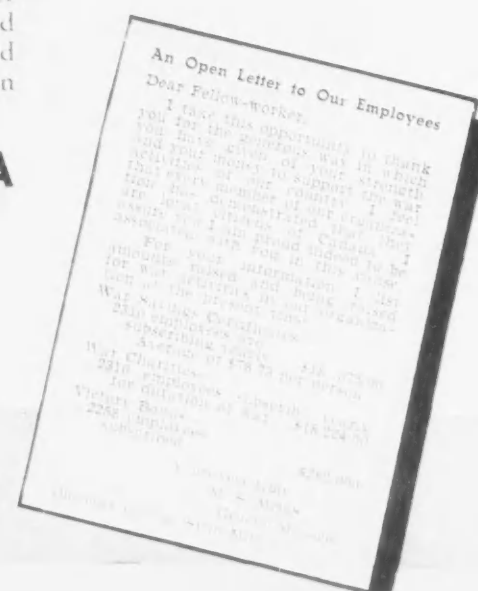


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# THE BOOKSHELF

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## The Ryerson Fiction Award

G HERBERT SALLANS of the United Press office in Montreal has won a prize of \$500 offered by the Ryerson Press of Toronto for the best novel by a Canadian writer submitted to that house before March 1st last. Three other authors are blessed officially with Honorable Mention: J. E. Middleton, A. M. Stephens and Mary Quayle Innis.

Over a hundred manuscripts were entered in the competition, a fact that must have startled the board of judges: S. Morgan Powell, of the Montreal Star, Professor Pelham Edgar of Victoria College, and Dr. Lorne Pierce of the Ryerson Press.

It has been assumed by everybody, which means nobody-in-particular, that while Canadian poetry may have flashes of merit, fiction of power and grace, in a true Canadian idiom, needn't be expected for several generations to come.

Once more the fact has been made plain that if there is a market for any

commodity in this Dominion—even the commodity of dreams—that market can be supplied. When four manuscripts of book-length satisfy the discriminating taste of the three judges mentioned, perhaps the spirit and technique of fiction are more widely cultivated in Canada than anyone had imagined. Never before has a Canadian publishing house been bold enough to offer a prize sufficiently large to interest any writer. The consequences may be important, especially as a similar prize is to be offered every year.

Of the runners-up Mr. A. M. Stephens of Vancouver has written much fine poetry, and Mrs. Mary Quayle Innis of Toronto frequently contributes to these columns essays of humor and charm.

Mr. Sallans wins with a novel entitled *Little Man*. It is said to be a tale of Western Canada based largely upon his own experiences as a demobilized soldier.

ophy is concentrated in this passage. "Belief in the divine is nothing other than the substantially convinced recognition that the world is meaningful. . . Ages which deny the divine meaningfulness of the Universe are smitten even to blood by collective madness, however reasonable and enlightened they may be in their own conceit."

All the clever Moderns who ignore Lourdes and Ste. Anne de Beaupré and who please themselves with the conception that they and their friends are mere animals will read this book with indignation.

## Young Folks

SEVENTEENTH SUMMER, a Novel by Maureen Daly. (Dodd-Mead, \$3.)

AFTER reading a platoon of allegedly sophisticated novels, frowsy as a laundry-bag the night before wash-day, I came upon this unpretentious tale which smells like fair linens dried in the sun. It is the three months' record of first love, told in the first person by a shy maiden half-way between high school and College. In the dawn of adult-consciousness, the stirring of new life, the girl is high above the flesh; seeing beautiful things in the soul of the "boy-friend" while following all

the commonplace routine of the small town. At the movies, at the soda fountain, on the lake, sailing or swimming, at the party of young folk, an occasional hand-clasp, and the semi-occasional kiss, make the only physical contacts, and the sweet dream persists until vacation ends and parting is such sweet sorrow.

The author, a young Irish girl, not yet graduated from Rosary College in Chicago, has had one of her stories included in the O Henry anthology for 1938 and now with this first novel has won first prize offered by the Intercollegiate Literary Fellowship.



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## A Poem in Prose

THE SONG OF BERNADETTE, by Franz Werfel. (Macmillans, \$3.25).

FRANZ WERFEL, a German poet, sought safety in France when Hitler's Nazis came to power. When France was beaten down one of the terms of the armistice demanded the surrender of political refugees to the custody of the conqueror. Werfel's name was on the list. He and his wife tried to escape by way of Spain and Portugal. They failed and sought an inconspicuous place of residence in Lourdes.

While waiting long an opportunity to cross the frontier Werfel investigated the record of events in 1858 which lifted a dull little French town from obscurity to world-fame. He learned how Bernadette Soubirous, an unlettered daughter of poverty, had seen visions of a beautiful Lady who directed her to the discovery of a spring of healing. He followed the progress of civil functionaries and doubting ecclesiastics, as set down in countless documents, until the "case" ended in Rome with the canonization of Bernadette, in the very presence of the old man who as a child had been the first to be healed.

"One day in my distress," he writes, "I vowed that if I escaped from this desperate situation and reached the saving shores of America I would sing, as best I could, the song of Bernadette, although I am not a Catholic, but a Jew."

The theme is a latent poem, but the world in these times is impatient of epics in thousands of lines, so the author put it in the form of the novel. All the events are authentic, but, by artist's privilege, they are given a "composition," and the leading characters are properly "dressed." The result is a book of commanding interest; an historical tale without a love-theme, as generally understood by that expression, although perhaps the love of God is quite as important as the love of woman.

The writing sparkles with humor and original phrasing. The philos-



Figure 1 is a line graph showing the percentage of total energy expenditure (TEE) for different activities over a 24-hour period. The Y-axis is 'Percentage of TEE' (0-100) and the X-axis is 'Time of Day' (0-24). The activities and their approximate percentages are:

Time of Day	Sleeping	Resting	Sitting	Standing	Walking	Running
0	40	10	10	10	10	10
4	50	10	10	10	10	10
8	40	10	10	10	10	10
12	30	10	10	10	10	20
16	20	10	10	10	10	30
20	10	10	10	10	10	40
24	40	10	10	10	10	10



UPON occasion we've listened to Stephen Foster's "There's No Place Like Home" with all the usual feelings of throbby sentiment, but the whole thing has been on a somewhat detached plane. While admitting that home was a very fine place, we could take it or leave it. Usually we left it because the car was standing outside panting to be off. Too, those with a bit of the cynic in their nature may have remembered that Stephen hadn't done much to establish his song's contention that there's no place like home. He left his and never made much of an effort to return—and finally the poor dear ended up in Bellevue, a more un-home-like place it would be hard to find.

So whether the cynic chooses to add "and a good thing, too," to the song's title, or accepts the sentiment it expresses at face value we, as a nation, are about to begin taking a long hard look at the place where

we receive our mail, for we are going to spend much more time there.

Fortunately for all of us if the place is due for a change of face, or if the Housing Situation has got us firmly in its grip, it won't be necessary to call in the wreckers and then re-build the place from the ground up. There are other ways of dealing with the situation.

Wallpaper, for instance. After neglecting it for years the posh decorators and slick house decorating magazines have re-discovered its really fine qualities—something of which our grandparents were fully aware. Correctly selected with regard to pattern and color it provides a really beautiful background for your possessions and, what is more important still, for you. Also it offers one of the simplest means extant of transforming into a thing of beauty a room that is beginning to look a bit frayed about the edges.

Stripes, the Empire Wallpaper people tell us, are the current pets. There are the usual stripes, of course, but there are all sorts of variations on the theme. One paper that charmed us was marked down its middle by a vine arrangement which was the dividing line between yellow on one side, a soft French grey on the other. Another which comes into the stripe category involves a delicate strip of white lace forming the design.

There's a current feeling too, for wide sprawling floral designs. One of the best-liked—which is full of large florid roses intermingled with green foliage—was designed forty years ago. It has been re-discovered and forms the background for many a contemporary room in which the Victorian influence predominates. The next time you go to Hollywood and drop in on Clark Gable, you'll see it in his drawing room.

Some new tricks in the use of wallpaper involve ceilings as well as walls. You'll probably be seeing striped paper used on ceilings. Sometimes it's "dropped" slightly at the top of the wall to give the effect of a canopy. Floral designs, too, can

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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Stay at Home and Like It

BY BERNICE COFFEY

be counted in the overhead. The effect is charming—that of a flowery bower.

An invaluable book which not only gives the history of wallpaper but a lot of sound advice about how and where to use it, as well as discussing the important points of color and design and how to make them one's allies, is "The Romance of Decoration." The author is Lionel Scott, and it's to be had for free by dropping a note to Empire Wall Papers Limited.

### Plant Pictures

To set the scene for summer you might try this idea for living pictures on the wall.

First get some handsome flowering plants—preferably not too enormous or spreading. Put them in bright colored pots. Now get some plain picture frames and fasten them

flat to the wall in a series of rows. Find, if you can, some unobtrusive brackets and place them in the centre of the space in the frames, and on these put the flowering plants. And before you know it you have created an unusual series of flower pictures. It's an idea that comes from New York. Thanks, New York.

### "Madam Chairman, etc."

Anyone who is a member of a women's club—and this includes practically the entire female population of the Dominion—will find in Helen Hayes Pepper's book, "Madam Chairman, Members and Guests" some extremely amusing reading. In her book Miss Pepper dissects and puts the club woman under her microscope, and at its conclusion makes only a feeble attempt to put the pieces together again. The reader will readily recognize many of the types. In fact, she'll probably

recognize herself among the victims.

Miss Pepper was a club president herself, and we suspect that the book is the result of the scars she received during her incumbency. The reader is warned that if she is even normally conscientious You May Find Yourself President and there are Some Things You Had Better Know. Among the liveliest chapters are those describing the Care and Feeding of Speakers, The Business Meeting (Here the Girls May Toss Their Manes), and In The End You Get A Watch.

The illustrations are—wouldn't you know it?—by Helen Hokinson. Published by the Macmillan Company of Canada (\$2.00).

### Tricks with Chintz

If you've decided to have your bedroom burst out into a rash of summer chintz, you might give a thought to completing the bedspread, curtains or skirt on the vanity with a petticoat-like ruffle of white eyelid embroidery. . . . Another decorator of simple ingenuity marches a pleated ruffle of chintz all around the moulding of a room. . . . Or give an original outlook to cupboards by applying chintz all over their insides.

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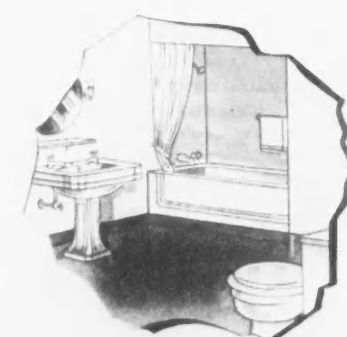
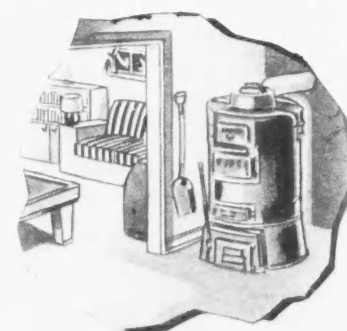
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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## The Female Rothschilds

BY WILLIAM MURPHY

NOT all the incidents in the Battle of the Sexes were portrayed by James Thurber in his inspired series of cartoons for *The New Yorker*; perhaps as significant an omission as any is the helplessness of a man who, for his sins, has anything to do with a woman's private financial affairs. This hapless group includes all married men, a goodly proportion of boy-friends and a rather smaller percentage of brothers. For, though a woman may be the soul of efficiency in an office or a kitchen, she will almost invariably be reduced to a state of gibbering incompetency when she tries to dominate her pay-cheques, budget money, bond coupons or other evidences of solvency. This pathetic malady is known as "budget phobia" and it is characterized by fear of financial details, collapse of memory at sight of an array of figures preceded by a dollar sign and acute panic in a bank.

### On the Loose

Mark you, we do not say that women cannot handle financial matters under any and all circumstances. Far from it. The woods are full of delightful creatures who operate like a calculating machine from 9 to 5 for five days of the week and 9 to

12 on Saturdays. It's when they're on the loose with their pay-cheques that they go berserk. We will even agree that some women can cope fully with their private finances. But we have noted that they almost invariably wear "sensible" flat-heeled shoes and tweedy coats rather like the Army issue of horse blankets which was sold when the cavalry was mechanized. They tend to affect the crow's nest hair-do and their jaws are vaguely reminiscent of an old-time battleship's ram.

No, it won't do to make too sweeping a judgment. We must confine our remarks to the vast majority of women, and perhaps we will make them clearer if we give a few case histories. At the same time we shan't go to extremes and pass them off as typical. There was, for instance, the girl who was so confused by her household affairs that she opened a separate bank account to take care of each budget item—and in different banks. Each pay-day her husband would pound the city streets, depositing five bucks for the light bill here, three for the laundry there and so on. Then the little woman wrote individual cheques for every bill, and as long as she kept

her cheque books straight there was practically no mental effort involved.

Ultimately, however, the wretched girl fell prey to the delusion that the bank accounts and the bills they serviced were identical. She felt that the Bank of Montreal branch at the corner of X and Y streets was the milk bill, and she had the Royal Bank branch on Z street incurably embroiled with the local veterinary. She recovered after an auditor had been called in to get things straightened out, but her husband hasn't been the same since. In fact, he never really amounted to much after a friend told him that his wife's system was costing a cool 18% a year in cheque and postage stamps, bank carrying charges, etc.

We cannot regard this interesting case as typical. A far more common, and somewhat related, form of the malady occurs in what is known as "the multiple purse situation." Since a woman can never have too many handbags, there may be from six to thirty small and ugly purses in a house at any given time. Every one will have a greater or lesser sum of money which has been earmarked for a specific purpose. The only trouble is that the lady will find that she can't make change from the grocery fund, say, so she borrows from the beer money. Usually one week is the maximum time needed to get the various hoards inextricably snarled. The same effect can be as readily had if envelopes are substituted for purses, the superiority of envelopes lying in the greater ease with which they may be misplaced or lost, to turn up at that future date when it seems that only Providence can finance a new hat. This sort of thing gives married men that trapped look.

### Cache

The opposite type keeps all her money in one bag, usually with the general contours and heft of a Fiji war-canoe. This one knows where all her money is and you can just bet no one is going to get at it while she can draw breath and swing a mean right. It's a type commoner than you may think. The best place for observing it is in a line-up at a theatre ticket-office, or, preferably, on a street-car at the 5:15 rush hour. She is invariably the first of forty-two people jammed into a space designed by God and architects for nine. From the bottom of the war-canoe she produces a purse and her sole medium of exchange—a fifty dollar bill. Click, she shuts the purse, buries it at the bottom of the pack-rat accumulation in the larger bag, and shuts that to the accompaniment of baleful stares at the packed mob of tired business men—stares accusing them of harboring thoughts of mayhem and ambitions of becoming footpads.

The conductor has the right, and the other forty-one new passengers an overwhelming urge, to fling her bodily off the car, but the former is invariably a gentleman. He makes change, down to the third last nickel in the four undernourished silos he wears in place of a watch-chain. Then the weary process of purse-exhumation goes on all over again but the budget money is safe, bless it. Yet with all her care can this specimen tell you at the end of a month how she spent her hoard? Not she, nor any of her sisters!

### And the Others—

In between are the various grades of ineptitude shown by women regarding the ways of Mammon; nearly every man has met with most of them in his loved ones. The average nice young girl learns to write cheques in the seventh grade of public school, but in real life she thinks nothing of casually post-dating a cheque an even ten years. Another vigorous obsession is the low cunning with which women will . . .

At this point the spouse, exercising the rights of the high, the middle,

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There's a wide variety of lovely shades of Elizabeth Arden satin smooth lipstick refills . . . each 80¢

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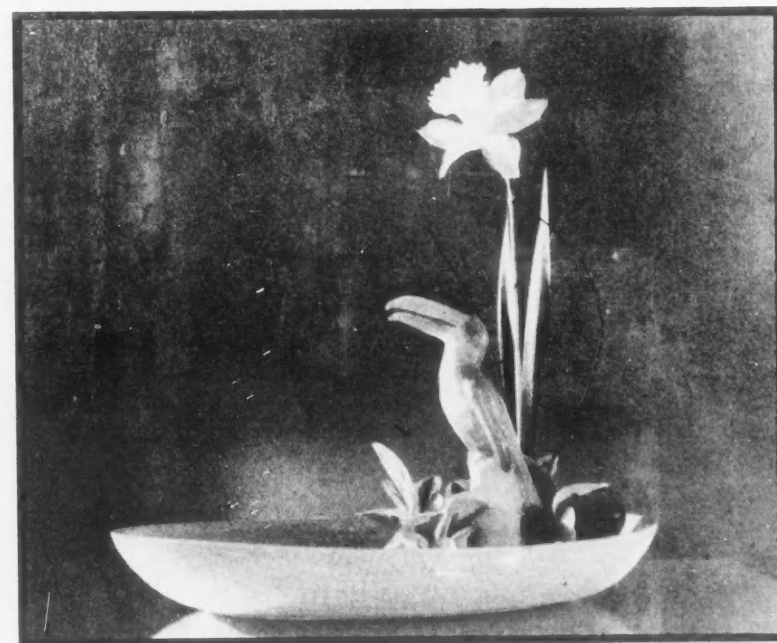


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166 DUCHESS ST.



A still-life composition of chartreuse crackle pottery bowl lined with green with an off-center arrangement of a single daffodil, willow twigs, and yellow-green ornamental foliage arranged at the base of a haughty porcelain toucan. From Seven Seas Shop, The T. Eaton Company Limited.

and the low justice with which she believes she is divinely endowed, took forcible possession of the manuscript. After she had read it we got the blast reproduced in part below:

"Well, of all the nerve! You should talk! Who always has to borrow a dollar from the budget for car-fare at least two days before pay-day? Who lost a whole salary cheque shooting crap? Who bought that \$25 encyclopedia with the 900 blank

pages? Who can never balance his cheque stubs? Anyway, how about that blonde in the office? And who . . . ? ANYWAY, why do you have to waste your time writing such tripe?"

Allright. Well, allright. We guess we can answer that last crack at least. We are hoping against hope that it will bring a cheque from SATURDAY NIGHT which will serve at least partly to underwrite the next disaster at African dominoes.

EVERY DAY MORE PEOPLE

DRINK  
MORE



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in 7- and 12-oz.  
packages — also  
in improved  
FILTER tea  
balls.

Blended and  
packed in  
Canada

for yeoman service  
choose

**JAEGER**

CLASSIC CLOTHES AND WOOLLENS

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100

delicious nourishing

**SANDWICHES**

can be made from a

4 oz. bottle  
of

**BOVRIL**

Spread it thinly, because it is highly concentrated.  
Wonderful on hot buttered toast: try it today.



"WHAT we ought to do is make a pledge to give up color for the duration!" We heard this on a bus the other day from the woman in back of us. "Heavens," said her companion, "this isn't the time to give up color—it's the time to give up black!"

"I don't mean," she added, "that I've thrown away every black thing I have. But when I wear it there's such a howl from the family, I've taken to smothering it with color—flowers, scarfs, pins—and I get out my brightest lipstick and polish. Do, please, let's take a pledge to look gay, no matter what!"

That's our feeling too. Color for the fingertips? Of course, to keep hands looking feminine in spite of everything. Peggy Sage, always a firm believer in color, does two new shades, with a bow to the South

Americas. . . . Brown Orchid, warm South American rose, the faintly sun-browned tone you see in Inca tints. It has a faint coffee colored flavoring that blends with the yellow in all skin-tones, plus the stimulation of a soft warm red. Perfect with browns.

Confection is the second shade—the soft pink of South American "bonbons," a delicate pastel color, light and sweet as sugar candy. But not a forbidden sweet—there's no priority on color! This shade is de-

tures. Naturally price is influenced by such features. But it is decidedly worthwhile to pay more for stockings that last longer. Here, as with so many things one buys today, quality is true economy.

In addition, many makers of quality hosiery are seeing that information about fibre content reaches the public. This identification (and information about other features such as washing) is a most helpful buying guide.

Here are a few things we should all know about rayon hosiery. It is durable when properly made and cared for. It can be semi-lustrous or dull. It does not soil readily due to the natural smoothness of the filaments. It can be sheer, or semi-service weight or service weight. It washes well if carefully handled according to proper directions.

About washing these stockings. Prepare a rich suds using warm water and any brand of good soap. Water should be as warm as is comfortable to the hand. Gently squeeze suds through stockings until clean.

Rinse in two changes of warm water and remove excess water by squeezing the stockings carefully.

Stockings should not be worn after they have been laundered until they are perfectly dry.

PROMISING to be one of the largest scale entertainments to take place in Toronto, "Carnival Night," arranged by the 48th Highlanders' Chapter I.O.D.E., will take place Saturday evening, May 16, at Maple Leaf Gardens. Among the many attractions are games and modern and Scotch dancing to two bands.

# THE DRESSING TABLE

## "It's the Time to Give Up Black"

BY ISABEL MORGAN



*Fragrant  
Exhilarating, Refreshing*

Dawn-fresh . . . buoyant . . . the universally beloved colognes and eaux de toilette of Helena Rubinstein have just that cool and quiet freshness for which you are yearning. In these crowded hours of war here are fragrances you can use generously . . . Orchard-sweet Apple Blossom, piquant, touched with magic . . . and light, ethereal Heaven-Sent — the newest Helena Rubinstein creation . . . distilled to keep you dainty, delicious, cool, morning, noon and night!

APPLE BLOSSOM COLOGNE, Flacons, 1.25, .85  
APPLE BLOSSOM EAU DE TOILETTE, 2.25  
APPLE BLOSSOM SOAP, .55, 1.00 APPLE BLOSSOM BODY POWDER, 1.50, .75  
HEAVEN-SENT COLOGNE, Flacons, 1.50, 1.00  
HEAVEN-SENT EAU DE TOILETTE, 2.00  
HEAVEN-SENT SOAP, .55, 1.00 HEAVEN-SENT BODY POWDER, 1.65, .85

*Apple Blossom — Heaven-Sent*  
BY  
**helena rubinstein**  
cologne • eau de toilette • soap • body powder

LONDON • NEW YORK • TORONTO • SYDNEY



The pompadour is curled under and over the forehead instead of up off the face in this hair-do. Note the small soft curls arranged in center.

lightful for brides, for the woman in the services who's toning down her make-up, for hands that have difficulty "taking" to stronger shades. It's a gentle rosy color that blends with skin tones, goes with any shade one wears.

### On Foot

Take it from those who know fashions and rayons . . . we Canadians should be mighty thankful for the new rayon stockings. Hosiery manufacturers are concentrating their attention on this new rayon hosiery . . . are making it more beautiful, trying to perfect it in every way. And the results are so gratifying that, as one executive in the rayon industry puts it . . . "It's too bad there are so many erroneous ideas about the qualities of the stockings." You yourself may have read headlines like these: "Women to go noseless this summer" . . . "No more long-length stockings the woman who likes a long-length hose or who wears oversize hose had better stock up." All of which gives the reader wrong impressions about the present stocking situation.

Besides the cotton and lisle stockings you can buy today there are rayon stockings. With the depletion of stocks of silk, hosiery makers are turning more and more to all-rayon footwear. Bemberg rayon from England and Viscose rayon, made in Canada are used for these rayon stockings. Although Rayon lacks the natural elasticity of silk, this has been overcome through unceasing experimentation at the hosiery laboratories with twist of yarns, etc. Also, the full-fashioned experts have allowed for the permanent stretch or "give" of rayon yarn in hose. You may have observed that your rayon hosiery stretched approximately an inch in length after one wearing and stayed that way after laundering. To take care of this factor the makers knit their rayon hosiery somewhat shorter than they would their silk hosiery. Another point . . . rayon stockings fit better after their first washing!

Makers of good quality rayon stockings are insistent on the maintenance of quality construction. They know that stockings whether of silk, rayon or cotton can achieve high standards for wear and appearance only with careful construction fea-



She's a war worker and wears the Flower-Petal coiffure created by the Helena Rubinstein Salon because it's safe, smooth and feminine.

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**Yardley**  
ENGLISH COMPLEXION POWDER  
and BOND STREET PERFUME





"Name's Pegasus—Got Him for a Song—But he will Shy at these Confounded Airplanes."

## FILM PARADE

### No Place Like Nome

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT'S getting so you can estimate a movie-goer's age by the number of times he has seen "The Spoilers"; like rings on a tree. Comparative adolescents can remember the Gary Cooper-William Boyd re-make, grown-ups recall the Milton Sills-Noah Beery version, but the real old-timers are the ones who go back to the great William Farnum-Tom Santschi brawl, which broke out about the same time as the First Great War.

By all accounts this original version set a mark which the camera men have been shooting at ever since. The rule seems to be that if the big fight windup doesn't hospitalize the major players then it's a sissie version, unworthy of a great tradition. In the current "Spoilers" the contestants (John Wayne and Randolph Scott) begin their fight in Cherry Malotte's boudoir, roll down stairs to the bar-room, which they shatter along with its contents, crash through a front window and land, whoosh, in the mud of Nome's main street.

I can't give a strict eye-witness account of all this because I always pull my hat over my eyes through most of fight windups and follow the action from the sound-effects. These were tremendous and went on climactically for between ten and fifteen minutes and when it was over both the contestants and most of Nome looked completely shattered. So I imagine the current version is up to standard.

"THE Spoilers" has changed very little since it came, flawless for screen purposes, from the hand of Rex Beach, thirty-six years ago. It is imperishable corn, the original model from which every Western has taken its pattern over the past generation. Everything in it has been imitated a hundred times yet as a whole it is inimitable. No other Western quite manages its wonderful balance of villainy and vengeance, and certainly none of the others has quite its air of fierce inspiration (the author breathing hard, a quart of whiskey at his elbow.) This no doubt is why Hollywood every half-dozen years or so must go back to its sources and set the cameras rolling once more at Nome, home town of the unique original Cherry Malotte.

There are minor "improvements" in the present version. The Nome mud is richer and more glucose than any mud ever seen before; and while Cherry Malotte's flouncings are more reticent, her flounces themselves are more elaborate and wonderful than they ever were in the old days. She is Marlene Dietrich here, in a tall golden pompadour and a delirious yet somehow lady-like wardrobe that looks as though it might have been improvised by Mae West out of Butterick. I couldn't see anything else that had been greatly changed. There is the old brisk play of moral elements,

### TROUSSEAU

I LOVE to scour the shops to choose Breakfast cloths so bright and gay And towels that we're going to use On a not too distant day.

Crystal clear as heart's desire, Linens exquisite and new I love each treasure I acquire And by the way, dear I love you!

MAY RICHSTONE.

and villainy (Randolph Scott) is buttery smooth as ever, while virtue (John Wayne) is simple and two-fisted and terrifically vindicated. It was a fine show and I'm glad I saw it and glad too I won't have to see it again. God willing, for another six years.

A LITTLE of the spirit of "The Spoilers," that fine solemn phoney-ness untouched by cynicism, might have been helpful to "Roxie Hart," the other period piece of the week. "Roxie Hart" is all tongue-in-cheek; and while it is very funny in spots there isn't quite enough wit particularly in the direction to carry through a rather repetitive comedy idea. Genially dedicated to "all the beautiful women in the world who have ever shot their men full of holes out of pique" it is the study of a young Chicago matron who airily assumes the responsibility for a shot-gun murder in the hope that the tabloids will build her up to a career. When a Two-Gun Gertie grabs the headlines Roxie resourcefully announces her pregnancy and snatches them back. With the help of her defence counsel (Adolph Menjou) she successfully manipulates the press, the public and a susceptible jury and so is finally released.

The story is never quite credible

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Man



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Longines Watches have won 10 world's fair grand prizes, 28 gold medals



and never, thanks to the period and the locale, entirely incredible. Mae West would have carried the idea straight over into period burlesque and Mae was really the girl for the role. She would have taken it tough and easy and lighted the peculiar advantages of the situation in her own unique and brooding fashion. Ginger Rogers, who plays Roxie, works at it too hard, and her rowdiness seems largely a matter of gum-chewing, eye-rolling and skirt hitching. In fact there's a certain will-to-funniness in the whole picture which seems to extend considerably beyond the resources of the script. It's funny all right, but not so darned funny as all that.

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# Canadian Youth Plays Its Part in War

BY JOYCE L. FULLERTON

THE contribution made towards our National War Effort by the youth of Canada can no longer be ignored, or patronizingly smiled down. Young people of all ages, from the kindergarten classes to teen-age high school students are bending every effort to help their country at this time of national crisis. The amalgamation of their enthusiastic endeavors, directed through the well-organized channels of Junior Red Cross groups throughout Canada, is proving to be of the utmost value to the country as a whole.

The Canadian Junior Red Cross sprang into being in the years immediately following the first Great War, and has increased to such an extent that at the end of the year 1941, there were 27,271 Branches scattered throughout Canada and Newfoundland, with a membership of 810,834, all of whom faithfully live up to their motto; which is "I Serve."

### For the Community

Before the outbreak of the present war, these energetic and idealistic youngsters concentrated on work for crippled children, and social service in their own communities, and even though they have materially extended their field of activities since 1939, they are continuing their work for crippled children on an even greater scale than in peacetime.

During the past year, approximately 2500 handicapped children were given treatment through the Canadian Junior Red Cross, and the Junior Red Cross Hospitals in Calgary and Regina carried on to the limit of their capacity.

Perhaps because of their early training, these Juniors sprang immediately into the sphere of war activities upon the outbreak of the present hostilities, and it is estimated that through their combined efforts they have contributed about \$200,000

in cash during the past year, and an equal amount in garments for needy refugees and bombed victims. During the first year of the war, Canadian Juniors donated five ambulances to the British Red Cross, and this one item represents only a small fraction of their donations for that year. One of the special contributions of these youngsters to the war effort was the gift of fourteen mobile field kitchens to the Fire Brigades Division in Britain, at a total cost of \$43,400. Each one of these kitchens has its own electricity, running water, and is fully equipped to serve hot meals to 250 people at one time. They can be sent to any devastated area, and are used to provide meals for people whose homes are destroyed.

One of the newest and most important projects which the Junior Red Cross has undertaken is that of maintaining eight Nursery Homes in Great Britain for children under five years of age, who have been orphaned or injured by bombing raids. Each nursery houses from twenty-five to thirty-five children, and the cost for each one is approximately \$3,500 a year, which is in addition to a Government grant. Every Nursery has two trained nurses and a nursery school teacher, who are assisted by a good domestic staff. Most of the homes used for these War Nurseries are the country houses of England, loaned free of any charge, and the only cost, therefore, is that of maintenance.

### Practical Patriotism

During a recent interview with Miss Jean Browne, National Director of the Junior Red Cross, I was shown bale upon bale of sturdy, but attractive, outfits ready for shipment, made by Junior Red Cross girls of Canada for the less fortunate children of other countries. The quality of workmanship in these garments easily equals that of the garments contributed by the adult members of the Society. These Canadian Juniors also express their practical patriotism by sewing and knitting garments of the same excellent quality and workmanship for the Canadian Armed Forces.

The Canadian boys, too, have been actively contributing to our war effort since the early months of the war by making splints for the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. This project is carried on in the schools, under the supervision of their teachers, and Junior Red Cross members in one school in Montreal alone, have already contributed 5,500 splints which have been sent to Military District Number 4, and another 5,000 will be under way as soon as their wood is sufficiently dry. Altogether, thousands of splints have been contributed to the Department of National Defence by these young workers, and this project has proven so successful that the Department of National Defence have now requested the boys of the Junior Red Cross to make a supply of wooden racks to hold test tubes.

### Health Program

As a practical demonstration of the "good neighbor" policy, all Junior Red Cross members sprang into action when British war guests were landing in large numbers in Montreal during the summer holidays. Committees of High School Juniors were ready for hard work in the hostels. They made beds, swept and mopped floors, peeled bushels of potatoes, set tables and served meals. At each hostel, Junior Red Cross boys were stationed to carry luggage, put up beds, and entertain the little children of the party.

Since its origination, health has always played an important part in the program of the Junior Red Cross Society. Wherever a Branch of this Society enters a school, it brings with it a health program with the twelve simple health rules, based on the work of the greatest known scientists, and Junior Red Cross members are taught to co-operate in every way possible with the various departments of public health. This particular spirit was exemplified in a toxoid and vaccine clinic in Cossette, Manitoba,

A doctor from the Department of Public Health in Winnipeg came to conduct the clinic, but long before his arrival, the Junior Red Cross Committees saw to it that every one in and near the town would know what was going to happen. They put up posters, and advertised in various other ways, so that when the doctor arrived, there was nearly a hundred per cent attendance.

Every regularly organized branch of the Junior Red Cross Society is issued a charter, through the Provincial Junior Red Cross Offices, which enables it to raise and administer funds for charitable purposes. The responsibilities which this entails are taken seriously by every member and the standards of the Society are faithfully lived up to in every Branch.

### They Support Themselves

Nearly all Junior Red Cross Branches are self-supporting. Through the ingenious and often self-sacrificing efforts of its enthusiastic members, a Branch will raise the money to finance the necessary projects it undertakes. Through school concerts, sales of work and candy, gate receipts from school sports, salvage drives, and by individual sums earned and saved, Canadian Juniors continue to finance their progressive work. They bend every effort toward sending a steady stream of necessary supplies to Britain, and in order to be ready for any special needs which may arise, such as the sending of ambulances, station wagons, or mobile field kitchens, they make regular contributions to the National Junior Red Cross War Fund, so that any emergency which may arise will be met promptly.

Junior Red Cross has three main objectives: Health, Service and International Friendliness. No finer standards could be adopted by the youth of any country, and it is comforting to feel that the coming generation of young Canadians are being taught, in a thousand different ways, the value of high ideals, friendly service to others, and constructive work in their own communities. This Society in Canada is offering a practical means of developing good citizenship, and the right kind of patriotism. There is nothing negative about the

Junior Red Cross. They waste no time in vicious hatred of the enemy, they bend all their energies toward constructive efforts in this struggle.



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EVERYONE has their favorite author, whether it's Ogden Nash and his crazy rhymes or the sonorous phrases of Burke, or the involved sentences of Henry James. A lot of people claim that they re-read Sir Walter Scott's novels ever so often, a passion I can't share. Once was rather too much. Personally I think that Charles Dickens has aged remarkably well, and everyone of his books is filled with bits of conversation and description which are as up to date as the newest crazy spring bonnet of 1942. "There was no light nonsense about Miss Blimber. . . She was dry and sandy with working in the graves of deceased languages." Remember Miss Blimber in Dombey and Son? And in David Copperfield, "It was as true," said Mr. Barkis . . . 'as taxes is, and nothing's truer than them.' That's a feeling most people in Canada had on March 31st this year. You only

## CONCERNING FOOD

### Only Necessary to Mention Asparagus

BY JANET MARCH

have to flutter the pages and pithy phrases move before your eyes. Flora Finch in Little Dorrit describes her husband, "I revere the memory of Mr. F. as an estimable man and most indulgent husband, only necessary to mention Asparagus and it appeared or to hint at any little delicate thing to drink and it came like magic in a pint bottle. It was not ecstasy but it was comfort." After all ecstasy can't last for ever and Flora knew the value of comfort. Her standards sound high and I can see her eating fresh asparagus

in season and out and sipping the contents of the pint bottles.

Comfort in the form of asparagus is with us all now whether we have a Mr. F. to produce it or not. The season is too short for this most delectable of vegetables. Nowadays all of us try to do our shopping with one eye on patriotic economy and one on nutrition and a good many of the luxury foods are left off. But we can enjoy our fresh asparagus while it lasts, and it always seems definitely to be in the luxury class. Fresh asparagus grows in Canada and can't be shipped as it is to England so let's have all we can get of it. You hardly ever hear anyone make cracks at it as they do at spinach and carrots, it's pretty well a universal favorite, and the comfort of the housekeeper at this time of year.

The Greeks had a name for it and liked it way back, and the French have given it high marks for hundreds of years. Back in 1600 in "Maison Rustique," translated by Richard Surfleet, it was said, "Asparagus is a delicate fruit, and wholesome for everybody and especially when it is thick, tender and sweet and not verie much boiled, it giveth a good stomach unto the sick, it maketh a good colour in the face." There you are girls, perhaps you can economize on rouge this month.

Asparagus is so good itself that it doesn't need to be cooked in many fancy ways to trim it up. Tie it in bunches and stand it up with the tips out of the water in the top section of the double boiler, unless you have a special asparagus pot. Put the lid on tightly so that the steam cooks the tips which will otherwise fall off before the tougher parts of the stalks are tender enough to eat. Drain it very well and serve with hot melted butter. If you have an asparagus stand to lay the stalks across, all the better for it seems to be a vegetable which goes on draining water for some time, and of course the drier the better. For a party or if you have the time, the patience, the cook and the eggs, substitute Hollandaise for melted butter.

Of course there are other things which can be done with asparagus and here is one.

#### Creamed Asparagus

1 pound bunch of asparagus  
1 teaspoonful of salt  
1 tablespoon of butter  
¼ cup of cream  
Black pepper

Scrape and wash the asparagus and cut it up into one inch pieces, keeping the tips separate. Drop into briskly boiling water and cook for ten to fifteen minutes adding the tips which need less cooking after the first five minutes. Don't add the salt till the asparagus is almost cooked as it spoils the color. Drain when tender, which you can test by cooking about one minute after the time when you can stick a fork easily into the pieces. Don't ever let it cook so long that the pieces get



A trio of nested mixing bowls which can be used for oven cooking. They are in sparkling heat and cold resistant glassware and are by Pyrex.

mushy. It's hard to hit exactly the right moment but well worth trying. When the pieces are cooked the correct time and well drained, put them back in the pan, add butter and cream, season and serve.

#### In the Oven

If you have cooked too much asparagus, which rarely happens in these parts, here is a way to use up what is left. Cut off the ends so that all that is left is edible. Butter an oven dish and lay the stalks in it. Cover with a good layer of grated cheese. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and then pour over the top a little melted butter. Cook in a moderate oven until the cheese browns.

#### With Peas

If you haven't very much asparagus and want to make it go further than it will alone, or if you have been slightly deceived as to the age of it, which with asparagus is so important, try mixing it with peas.

1½ cups of cooked asparagus cut in ½ inch pieces  
2 cups of fresh or canned peas  
2 tablespoons of melted butter  
Salt, pepper

Mix the asparagus and peas which, if they are not already cooked, should be cooked separately and well drained. Add the butter and seasonings and serve.

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—W.J.K.

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NEW  
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# THE LONDON LETTER

## The Good Works of the Pilgrim Trust

BY P. O'D.

THAT great institution, the Pilgrim Trust, is in the news again. Founded by the American millionaire and philanthropist, Edward S. Harkness, as an expression of his affectionate regard for this country, it has for many years now gone steadily and quietly on its beneficent way, preserving beauty, fostering popular art, doing all sorts of good and necessary deeds.

When the war broke upon a horrid world, the Pilgrim Trustees decided that one very important way of maintaining public morale was by the provision of entertainment, music and plays and pictures, not only for the Services—other organizations were busy with that—but for the general public, and especially for the war-workers in the factories.

They enlisted the co-operation of the Board of Education, and—more astonishing feat still—they were able to persuade the Treasury to contribute Pound for Pound with them in establishing the necessary machinery. The Pilgrim Trust has in all contributed nearly £40,000.

This was the beginning of the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts—the C.E.M.A., as it is popularly known. Now, after two years of operation, we are told what has been accomplished. It is an inspiring record—art exhibitions, which have been visited by some 600,000 people, dramatic performances to audiences that total more than 1,500,000, some 8,000 concerts, chiefly among factory-workers, as well as other forms of artistic activity too numerous to mention.

A good deal of this fare has inevitably been of a rather "popular" type,

but not by any means all of it. Musicians like Pouishnoff, the pianist, have been sent on tour through the industrial districts. Theatrical companies of high standing have been enabled to put on performances in village halls as well as in the theatres of Provincial towns. The "Old Vic" productions of "King John" and "The Cherry Orchard" have made prolonged tours. And those two grand people and fine actors, Sybil Thorndike and her husband Lewis Casson, have been visiting Welsh towns and villages with Euripides and Shakespeare and Shaw (or should I put Shaw first?).

Pretty "high-brow" stuff, you might think, and you would be right. But the good old ordinary public, presumably so muddle-headed and unresponsive, has loved it and clamored for more. And this, it seems to me, is perhaps the most encouraging feature of all this very heartening story.

### On the Drinking Front

It is always pleasant in these dreary days to be able to sound a cheery note. Just at the moment there is joy along what might be called the drinking front—a subdued

joy perhaps, but still joy. The authorities have decided to lift the ban on sherry and port, and some 450,000 gallons are to be allowed in.

Not a great deal, when you consider that the pre-war importation of sherry alone into this country was about 1,500,000 gallons a year. But no one is inclined to cavil. Does the parched traveller in the desert complain that the life-saving drop of water is only a drop? Besides, once you make a little hole in the dike—who knows, thirsty brethren, who knows?

As to the motives for the Government's decision—but nobody bothers about that either. Probably it is part of the effort to keep our relations with Spain and Portugal sweet, one of the obvious and most effective ways being to buy what they have to sell. And a very nice idea, too! It will enable the red-faced old fellows in the clubs to feel that they are really doing their bit as apostles of international goodwill. They can be trusted not to shirk their duty. Those lads can take it.

There are, however, certain considerations that tend to lessen the general relief at this breaking of the drought. One is that it will probably be several months before the new supplies arrive. Another is that the Government, in the meantime, may stick on a whole new burden of import duty. It is a way that governments have. But there is no use worrying about that. It is enough that there is a little cloud on the burnt horizon—a cloud about the size of a man's hand, but full of life-giving moisture.

### Joe Coyne's Money

You know what feckless folk actors and actresses usually are about money—easy come, easy go, caviare and champagne today, a fried herring and "half a bitter" tomorrow. Well, Joe Coyne, the old musical-comedy star, was rather like that, only without the champagne and caviare. Joe always lived with a Spartan simplicity, which became even more Spartan as he grew older. In spite of that, he was always broke.

People wondered what became of Joe's money, for he had had many highly profitable engagements. He was Prince Danilo in the original London production of "The Merry Widow"—he was brought from New York to play the role. He co-starred with George Grossmith in the long run of "No, No, Nanette," and took part in many other successful West End productions. But Joe never managed to have any money, never more than about enough to pay his 'bus-fare. He didn't seem to worry about it. He was always the same simple, gentle, amusing fellow—just cheerfully broke, that's all.

His friends were so worried about his indigence that some of them, including such generous and energetic persons as Charles Graves and Leslie Henson, set about raising funds for his relief. Joe was probably very grateful, but he must also have been a little amused.

His will was probated the other day, following his death about a year ago. He left nearly £60,000—all of it to nieces and nephews in New York, though when it will go, and how much of it will be left after the Treasury has had its whack out of it in death-duties, is another question. But Joe had his joke, his last and his best. The moral, if there is one, seems to be that you may know what is in the pocket, but you can never tell what is in the old sock at home.

### Disappearing Taxis

London's taxicabs are disappearing from the streets at the rate of about 30 a week. So at least the Secretary of the London Motor Cab Drivers' Union has recently stated. And no one who tries to get a taxi in the rush-hours, especially during the

black-out, will think he exaggerates. You can do an awful lot of whistling and waving before you find one that isn't engaged.

Two chief reasons are given for the shortage—the call-up of drivers for service in the Army and munition-plants, and the growing difficulty of obtaining spare parts and tires. Besides, there is the long delay made necessary by the annual overhaul, which is compulsory by law. It used to take about a week. Now it is likely to take three months, thereby keeping a large number of taxis out of service.

In ordinary times there used to be over 8,000 taxis operating in London. Now, it is said, there are hardly half that number. And by the end of the year, if they continue to dwindle at the present rate, there will be fewer than 2,000 left.

This is sad news for the people who have the taxi-habit and the money to gratify it. But they also must be dwindling rapidly in number. Soon perhaps there will be hardly any of them left either, so the shortage of taxis may cause no very acute suffering.

There are always the 'buses and the Underground. It is even possible to walk, as a good many Londoners are discovering. But the London "cabby" will be missed. He was one of the characters of the town, a very humorous and friendly fellow—even if the tip was sometimes not quite so big as he had hoped. It is the sort of job that makes a man a philosopher.

If you were to find that an employee of yours had been stealing from you, and if, instead of rushing off to the police, you were to make an agreement with the pilferer to pay you back, you might think that you were doing a kind and sensible thing. So you would be doing perhaps, but you would also be laying yourself open, under the ancient laws of England, to a charge of "theft-bote"—sufficiently serious to send you to jail.

Most people have never even heard of "theft-bote"—I certainly hadn't—but it is a very real offence, as an unfortunate man discovered the other day. One of his servants had been stealing from him. He didn't like to report her. Instead, he got her to sign an agreement to pay him back—a matter of some £8. When she didn't pay, he was sufficiently angry to go to the police, bringing along the agreement in support of his claim. As a result he found himself in court. In view of his obviously good intentions, he was sentenced to only three days. But even three days—when you think you are being magnanimous!

"Theft-bote" is defined in the Oxford Dictionary as "the taking of some payment from a thief to secure him from legal prosecution." And this applies, not only to a payment of money, but also to receiving back the stolen goods. You can't even take back what belongs to you.

No doubt, there are good sound reasons for such a law, or it wouldn't have stood so long on the statute books, as its ancient name suggests. But if the great Mr. Bumble were with us now, I am sure that he would be strengthened in his conviction that "the law is a ass—a idiot." I am also sure that he would find a good many otherwise sensible people to agree with him.



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woes

Or flood, or fire, or famine goes  
There, too, go I!

Wherever strength and skill can  
bring

Surcease to human suffering  
There, too, am I!

I go wherever men may  
dare,

I go wherever woman's  
care

And love can live—

If earth in any quarter quakes  
Or pestilence its ravage makes  
My help I give.

The cross which on my arm I  
wear,

The flag which o'er my breast I  
bear

Are but the sign;

I am the ambassador for you  
I do what you would surely do  
If you were there!



Wherever the fires of war burn most fiercely... wherever suffering is greatest and danger deadliest... there, like the spirit of God upon earth, move the fearless, selfless men and women of the Red Cross.

Today, with hands outstretched towards you—eloquent, pleading hands—they ask your unstinted support to help them keep alight their lamp of humanity in a dark and stricken world. Honour them by giving generously—it is your privilege!

*Pictured above is Anna Neagle, celebrated British movie star, who plays a leading role in the new Canadian Red Cross film, "There, too, go I." Photo courtesy R.K.O. Radio Pictures.*

GENERAL



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# MUSICAL EVENTS

## Proms Off to a Great Start

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE management of the Promenade Symphony concerts at Varsity Arena have every reason for pride in the prodigious success of last week's opening. The hazards were against them; an adjacent visit by the Philadelphia Orchestra; wretched weather, and the certainty of a "black-out", time unknown. Nevertheless upwards of 7500 people passed through the turnstiles, and at least a thousand late arrivals were rejected in the rain. Some time ago one wrote of the lavish plans for the present summer, and this policy was emphasized in the guest artists,—the famous conductor Hans Kindler of Washington, and the brilliant tenor, Jan Peerce.

The Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra (though few recognize it by that name) numbers over ninety, including many of the best performers of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, with the brilliant young musician Eugene Kash as concert-master. Its tone last week was splendid, and under Dr. Kindler, immensely popular with its personnel, its attack and efficiency in the gamut of expression were admirable. Kindler's personality is as impressive and magnetic as his musicianship is profound. Therefore a diversified program progressed with inspiring verve.

That Hitler is said to like the Overture to "Die Meistersinger" was no fault of Wagner's, and listeners enjoyed the conductor's sound and virile rendering. It is a test of orchestral strength which can be intolerably dull if played in a sloppy way. Kindler had a happy thought when he interpolated as an intermezzo in Bach's buoyant Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 the widely familiar "Air for G string." Bach himself would be surprised to recognize it in that guise. Originally it was scored in

the key of D major for his Suite No. 3. More than a century after his death the famous violinist, August Wilhelmj adapted it to the key of G, and used it as a solo. Soon all violinists were playing it and it remains one of the most popular concert pieces. It is even lovelier when played by a large choir of violins in unison as it was last week.

To the writer the most interesting number on the program was Prokofiev's "Symphonie Classique," composed in 1918 when he was 27, and an exile from Russia. Though he proved in many early works that he could be just as "modern" and wild as the next man, he showed in this instance that he had no desire to abolish the modes of the past. A musician of marvellous versatility, he paid his respects to Haydn and Mozart with this work in the classic style,—and a beautiful work it is in every sense. It was rendered with characteristic grace and distinction by conductor and orchestra. Kindler's transcriptions of Moussorgsky, notably the unique and fascinating folk music of the "Introduction" from "Boris Godounov," were also memorable.

### Chamber Festival

Hart House Quartet inaugurated its third annual Festival last Saturday night in the Great Hall of its home address. This year, instead of devoting itself exclusively to chamber works by Beethoven, it was decided to include works of other composers, and present some variants on the string quartet form. Both phases of the new policy were in evidence at the opening concert, devoted to Mozart. The least familiar of the compositions was a Quintet in A major for clarinet and strings. Mo-

zart was a pioneer in the use of the clarinet, (which only came into general use shortly before his death) and loved its tones. In this work he uses it as a rich, lyric voice. Robert Rogers, the clarinetist heard in association with the Hart House ensemble, produced beautiful pure tones, and his playing was flawless and expressive. His associates were also admirable in precision and beauty of expression.

Another lovely number was the piano Quartet in G minor, in which the delightful pianist Gwendolyn Williams was supported by Adolphe Koldofsky, violin, Allard de Ridder, viola, and Boris Hambourg, 'cellist. Her touch was singularly tender and gracious and her phrasing exquisitely appealing.



Lucille Manners, soprano of radio, concert and opera fame to be guest artist at the Promenade Concert in Varsity Arena conducted by Andre Kostelanetz on Thursday, May 21.

## The Record Review

BY JOHN WATSON

SIBELIUS—Symphony No. 1 in E Minor. The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy. Victor—DM-881, 8 sides.

IT'S remarkable how the personality of the Philadelphia changes whenever Mr. Ormandy takes the stick from old "Stoky." This is very definitely Mr. Ormandy's Philadelphia and, taken by and large, I prefer it that way. Ormandy creates a dramatic intensity, born of restraint, which is a far cry from Stokowsky's unblushing showmanship. He is the better man to interpret Sibelius. Although it lacks the magnificent sweep—the "imprisoned freedom"—of the Second, the E Minor Symphony has a peculiar magic all its own, and this pressing does full justice to it. I could have wished for a little more careful handling of the fortissimo passages. There is a tendency to over-record which I don't altogether like.

WILLIAM BOYCE (Arr. Constant Lambert)—The Prospect Before Us. Sadler's Wells Orchestra, Constant Lambert. Victor—DM-857, 6 sides.

A SERIES of eloquent and gracious musical pictures deftly painted by "the English Haydn" (1710-1779). Mr. Lambert's arrangement is faithful to the spirit of the music. He makes no concession to "modern" orchestration — and, as everyone knows, the Sadler's Wells Orchestra excels at just this type of music. Boyce is an utterly unpretentious composer. He has neither the grandeur of Purcell nor the ebullient gaiety of Papa Haydn, but, to those who have a taste for the ingratiating elegance of 18th Century manners, music like this should be a constant source of delight. I have no fault whatever to find with the recording.

WILLIAM SCHUMAN — Festival Overture. National Symphony Orchestra, Hans Kindler. Victor—18511, 2 sides.

A BOISTEROUS and rowdy composition by the young American eclectic who forsook Tin Pan Alley for the sterner streets of serious music. A disciple of no school, Schuman evidently writes exactly as he pleases. There are a few passages of true nobility but precious little thematic unity. The lads of the National Symphony play with lusty glee but the recording is too sharp for my liking.

STRAUSS—On the Shores of Sorrento. Chicago Orchestra, Fr. Stock. Victor—18535—2 sides.

A LIFELESS reading of a work which seems devoid of any spiritual qualities. Would make a good background for a Pete Smith travelogue.

DE FALLA—Ritual Fire Dance. SZOSTAKOWICZ — Polka (from "The Age of Gold"). Luboshutz and Nemenoff, Piano Duo. Victor—2214, 2 10 inch sides.

DE FALLA'S glittering showpiece interpreted with far too much decorum. The Szostakowicz reminds me of an ill-tempered child unwillingly practising his piano lesson.

VERDI—La Traviata. *Un di, felice, eterea and Parigi, o cara, noi lasceremo.* Beniamino Gigli & Maria Caniglia. Victor—15602, 2 sides.

THOSE who like their opera dished up a la bravura will swoon over this one. Gigli pulls all the stops and Mme Caniglia displays a coloratura voice of unusual power which is completely swamped by the lusty bellowing of her partner. Beautifully recorded.

VERY WARM FOR MAY HAL MCINTYRE. Victor—27821.

Do You Miss Your Sweetheart? A slow smoothie with lots of that good ol' tenor sax. Too much vocal. Flip-over, I'll Pray for You. We'd like to hear more of the orchestra in this one. Carl Denny bleats like an unhappy goat.

DINAH SHORE with FREDDY MARTIN. Bluebird—B-11487. *I Can't Give You Anything But Love.* Sultry-voiced Dinah and Sweets (see Freddy go to work on an old one. Pretty sticky. *I Look at Heaven.* Lifted from the Grieg A Minor Concerto. Dinah does it well, but Freddy did it better.



Marion Grudeff, the amazing child pianist who has appeared twice with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra as soloist, will be heard in recital at Eaton Auditorium, Tuesday, May 19.

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## NATIONAL WAR LABOUR BOARD COST OF LIVING BONUS

The Dominion Bureau of statistics has found that the cost of living index number for April 1, 1942, of 115.9 (adjusted index 115) has not risen by one whole point or more over the index number for October 1, 1941, of 115.5 (adjusted index 114.6). Accordingly, the National War Labour Board, pursuant to the provisions of Section 12, of Order in Council P.C. 8253, determines and announces, for the period May 15, 1942, to August 15, 1942, subject to the right of employers or employees to apply to a War Labour Board for authorization of payment of such an amount of cost of living bonus as a Board may determine to be "fair and reasonable", under the provisions of the Order, that:

(a) There shall be no change in the amount or percentage of cost of living bonuses presently being paid;

(b) An employer who has not been paying cost of living bonuses may not begin to pay such bonuses.

By Order of the National War Labour Board,

Ottawa, Canada  
May 12, 1942

HUMPHREY MITCHELL  
Minister of Labour and Chairman



DID you know that everyone doesn't taste the same? And this isn't a discussion of the finer points of cannibalism! What we mean is that the same substance may taste quite differently to different people. There is one particular substance which is known to taste intensely bitter to many people while to others it is sweet as candy or sour as pickles. To still others it is absolutely tasteless.

Sugar and most sweet things taste sweet to most people but it is difficult to measure "how sweet" is "sweet." Bitter and sour can be tasted by most people too in varying intensity but are not so easily distinguishable from each other as is sweet. For instance, lemon sourness has a bitter flavor to some and quinine bitterness may taste sourish or even salty to others. In fact there may be so many different taste reactions to even the most standard flavor, such as saccharine, that anyone really studying these reactions begins to wonder whether the taste is in the substance or in the individual. Until recently the whole subject has been rather bewildering scientifically for, though it was obvious that many people had "queer tastes", there was no scientifically acceptable way of measuring "how queer" or even "how come."

### It's Inherited

However, a few years ago some investigators stumbled upon an Aaron's Rod in the field of taste and the scientists seized upon it with glee. Through the use of this substance they have been able to prove satisfactorily that Taste is inherited according to regular, orderly laws of inheritance and also that exactly the same inherited taste may result in different taste reactions simply because the taste "lives" in a different body.

The particular substance which performs this magic trick so dependably is a chemical with the rather high sounding title of Phenylthiocarbamide but usually referred to as P.T.C. Its peculiar properties as a measuring stick for taste were discovered in rather an odd and interesting way.

This is the story—the way I heard it. P.T.C. has been in use for many years in photography for the purpose of hardening films. One day a young laboratory assistant was complaining about the nasty taste that he couldn't get out of his mouth whenever he had to handle P.T.C. and his boss laughingly twitted him on his "imagination." The young assistant repudiated the charge of imagination and called in a number of witnesses to prove that the thing was "real." To

# THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

## It's a Matter of Your Taste

BY DORA SMITH CONOVER

in collaboration with Dr. Norma Ford



The two-piece cotton suit-dress is in a fair way to becoming what is known as a "classic" for both town and leisure wear. Not the least important of its attractions is an affinity for soap and water cleaning.

the great surprise of all, they found positive witnesses on both sides. But they noted that there were only about three for the boss to seven for the boy. This was interesting. In fact it was so interesting that the biologists seized upon it. "Excuse us," they said, "but we rather think you've got something there!"

And it seemed that they had indeed, for P.T.C. turned out to be an

invaluable aid in the study of Taste. It has been used as the basis on which reliable deductions from scientifically conducted "taste tests" are made. And even after many thousands of tests it has been found that the ratio of "three to seven" holds good for seven out of ten who are tested are found to have taste reactions of varying intensity and flavor while three out of ten are absolutely "taste-blind."

This does not mean that those who are taste-blind to P.T.C. are taste-blind to other substances. On the contrary they may be particularly sensitive to the taste of other substances and be connoisseurs in regard to food. The value of the P.T.C. test lies solely in the fact that it has, through its particular properties, made possible the establishment of proof that taste and taste-blindness are inherited.

### Predictions

As you know, every one of our inherited characteristics have to come to us directly through our parents. Each characteristic is carried by at least one pair of "genes" in each parent and each parent passes on one gene of each pair to each child so that each child has a pair. That may sound involved but it really isn't. If you go back and read it carefully but what does complicate the whole thing is the fact that there are two kinds of genes. These are known as "dominant", which always show and "recessive" which will be hidden unless paired with another recessive.

Of course it has taken thousands of these pairs of genes to carry all the characteristics which your parents had to pass on in order to make "you". Everything from the color of your eyes and hair to the shape of your feet and the comparative length of your toes was decided upon by the arrangement of these genes.

However, it is far from being a hit or miss proposition even though it is decidedly a lottery for, like lotteries, there is a key called the "theory of algebraic probability" which makes it

possible (for mathematicians) to predict the proportion of children who will receive which genes by knowing the proportion of parents who have not the particular characteristic. This is where the value of the fact that three out of ten are taste-blind to P.T.C. comes in. And this is how.

Let's call the gene for the ability to taste P.T.C. by the large letter T and the taste-blindness to P.T.C., which is recessive, by the small letter t. Now if both parents are taste-blind, tt, then all the children will be tt since there is no dominant T to pass on. But if one parent should have one dominant, Tt, then there would be one of each to pair with the other parents recessive t and the chances are 50:50 as to which each of the children would get. This does not mean that half the children would certainly be able to taste, because "algebraic possibilities" are related to hundreds not to threes and fours, but it is a pretty fair guess that half of them would.

### Probables and Possibles

If you still are following us bravely and mathematics are your strong suit, you can go right on working out the possible combinations. You could even get some of the test papers from the Professor of Human Biology, Department of Zoology at the University of Toronto and try out your family to check the accuracy of your calculations, or test the man you are going to marry and try your hand at presaging the "probable tastes" of the "possible children." This would not endanger romance since no love is going to be blighted by your or his inability to taste P.T.C.

In the meantime we'll go into the matter of these "test papers" and how "taste tests" are made. Paper is dipped into standard solutions of various substances and allowed to dry. The person being tested, simply tastes or chews a piece of this paper. All the solutions are, of course, absolutely harmless.

Anyone can give the test for P.T.C. but in a full dress taste test the expert uses a whole series of papers which have been dipped in solutions of such substances as salt, citric acid, saccharine, quinine and of course, P.T.C., interspersed with several undipped papers to act as a check.

### "Different Houses"

Now we come to the second outstanding fact about P.T.C. which is that those who do inherit the ability to taste it, do not all taste the same taste. To some it is bitter, to others sour, to others very sweet while still others describe it as "salty" or even "woody". Even if three children of the same family should inherit the ability to taste P.T.C. from a single dominant T of one parent, all three might taste a different taste. This is because, as the scientists (who are poets at heart) express it, the gene "lives in different houses."

In other words, the thousands of genes which come together in order to make up the bundle of physical characteristics which is "you", act together in what is called a "gene-complex" to make you different from anyone else in the world—unless you happen to have an identical twin.

Even the famous Dionne quintuplets, who are an example of five individuals developing from an identical heredity, showed that their gene for taste had "lived in the same house." Although they were tested separately each declared emphatically, "N'aime pas le gout," when given P.T.C. to taste. Of course they were given the full test and it is amusing that both Emilie and Annette found the saccharine-dipped paper "Goute les bonbons de Maman." At that time the diet of the scientifically cared-for five did not include candy

but evidently Mrs. Dionne felt that "a little candy never hurts a child".

It would seem to be true that young children taste things rather differently from adults. It is known that they have taste buds on all the inside linings of their mouths as well as on the tongue while adults have them on the tongue only.

The moral of all this seems to be (and every true story should have a moral—and a good one!) that we should be a great deal more tolerant than we are when other people, particularly our own children, annoy us by having such "odd tastes." Quite possibly the thing that tastes lovely to us does taste perfectly awful to them. "Tastes differ" you've always heard and now Science says so too.



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WE WERE among the first hundred thousand who suddenly decided that, of course, the thing to do was to get a bicycle. So, when we visited the local sports shop, we found an entrancing variety to choose from. Downstairs there were a few new ones isolated in all their shining splendor. Upstairs the second-hand ones were festooned upon the walls, suspended ignominiously from nails by their back wheels.

We spent a lovely hour upstairs clambering from saddle to saddle, and finally settled upon two maroon-colored beauties. Mine had a rusty bell, a carrier and a pump all thrown in extra; my husband's had no trimmings but was described as "a good sound wheel." Later on we found out that the good wheel's tubes were

# THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

## We've Just Bought a Bicycle

BY MURIEL AYLEN

both running slow leaks and my coaster brake had to be jumped on to work in an emergency; the pump was subsequently stolen and the bell did not work, but the carrier remained an undisputed triumph.

The bicycles looked sweet, one on either side of the car in the garage. The first day we just went and looked at them proudly every little while and said it was a pity the roads were

not clear. The second day, thinking of what errand boys can do, we wheeled them to the road and started off.

This was when I first discovered that I could not reach the ground with my feet, and, simultaneously, that being able to touch the ground with one's feet is the first essential in riding a bicycle. It enables one to stop dead and dismount at leisure, to rest elegantly at traffic intersections, to pause for breathers in the middle of a hill and to meet with unflustered dignity the calls of friends and neighbors, "Why, you're riding a bicycle!" The unhappy alternative with which one is faced if one's saddle is too high or one's legs too short is to slow down to a perilous wobble, take both feet from the pedals, close one's eyes and casting caution to the winds, leap madly for terra firma.

### Amateur or Pro?

Cyclists fall into two categories, amateur and professional. The amateur rides his bike for pleasure, the professional uses it as a means of locomotion. We were from the first determined to attain professional status, and accordingly my husband foreswore those lifts in friends' cars which he has always called taking the street-car to the office, and dutifully pedaled off each morning wearing an overcoat and homburg, looking very silly but feeling fine. I decided that the least I could do would be to call for small orders from the local grocer by bike instead of telephoning.

The trouble for anyone in the habit of telephoning orders is to leave an attractive grocery shop with only a small parcel, but lack of self-control in shopping is really another problem. The grocer was grateful, and personally escorted me and my purchases to the curb, helping me to wedge butter and eggs into the basket and sling a bag containing a couple of dozen oranges on one side of the handle bars.

It is very difficult to ride with oranges on one side of the handle bars, involving as it does a delicate counterpoising of one's weight. It is better to buy say a dozen grapefruit to hang from the other side. It is also better at first to avoid transporting eggs as they constitute a mental hazard causing a constriction of the throat and a freezing on to the handle bars.

### Just Relax

One of the most important aids to relaxation when bicycling is suitable clothing. Balance becomes precarious when one hand has to be released from steering to clutch at flapping skirts. Yet, if the flapping skirts are ignored, people stare, and rude little boys shout such witticisms as "Hey, where did you get those legs!" While slacks might seem an easy solution of the female cyclists' problem, they do not answer all of the difficulties.

The divided skirt or culotte which might otherwise have turned out to be the ideal compromise, is a garment unfortunately extravagant of material, and must therefore be ruled out. Since modesty on a bicycle is incompatible with modesty in a restaurant when either skirt or trouser is worn, the only way out of the quandary would appear to be the invention of a contrivance to anchor the skirt to the bicycle in such manner that women may bike in them unassailed by jeers and catcalls from the passers-by. The dire need for some such contraption is now pointed out to all readers of Popular Mechanics.

The bicycle ranks low in the highway hierarchy. Motorists take it for granted that cyclists will scatter in terror at their approach, while pedestrians, who might by rights be expected to do as much for us in their turn, do not deign to step aside. A bicycle bell is universally disregarded, it being supposed that either you are

impertinent to have rung it, or else that you are childishly fond of noise. Nobody allows the inexperienced cyclist anything like enough wobble room. Those sudden suicidal swerves into the centre of the road which used to give rise to my wilder bursts of profanity when I was driving, I now know to be beyond the control of the cyclist and in fact frequently occur to

his utter horror and consternation. For the purpose of safe highway conduct a bicycle should be considered at minimum to be the width of an omnibus, and up a steep hill, two omnibuses. However, as the biker plies his perilous way, escaping the onslaught of high-powered cars, and zig-zagging through a maze of pedestrians, laboring up unsuspected mountains and battling teeth into howling gales, there are compensations. For every hill there is a downhill, for every danger defeated, the glow of achievement, for the inevitable dizziness, panting, trembling at the knees and parched thirst, the deep armchair and the long cool drink, and lastly the great reward—the undiminished gas tank and the unused tires.

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- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 cups Kellogg's All-Bran | 1 cup flour              |
| 1/2 cup light molasses    | 1/2 teaspoon salt        |
| 1 1/2 cups milk           | 1 teaspoon soda          |
| 1 egg                     | 1 1/2 teaspoons cinnamon |
|                           | 3/4 teaspoon ginger      |

Add All-Bran to molasses and milk and allow to soak for 15 minutes. Beat egg and add to first mixture. Sift flour, salt, soda and spices together and combine with All-Bran mixture. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 F.) about 20 minutes. Yield: 15 muffins (2 1/2 inches in diameter).

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# THE OTHER PAGE

## Memo for Posterity

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

AS EVERYONE knows our great trouble during that remote period was that we had far too much of everything. Too many complicated machines for doing unnecessary things, too much gasoline and rubber for getting us places we didn't want to go, too many ways of growing fat and too many experts to make us thin again. Then everything came to us bottled, tinned, wrapped and cartoned, so there was a constant problem of disposal. All through the great Prosperity Period we suffered without knowing it from a constant dearth of shortages.

Take paper for instance. We used paper not only for writing and wrapping but for dishes, decorations, head-colds and throwing about on people's lawns. Handbills and four-color throwaways were tossed around regardless, and they would lie about the premises and tangle in the shrubbery along with old pink gum wrappers, empty cigarette boxes, used fish-and-chip containers and wall-paper strippings. When a thick mulch had formed on the lawn and it be-

came dangerous to throw a lighted cigarette out of the window we would go out wearily and collect them. Usually we burned them but occasionally thrifty souls would put them down cellar along with the old newspapers, to be collected by the veterans of the First Great War.

Nearly everything came in bottles; and though the bottles were returnable it was often more convenient—since we moved about a great deal—just to throw them out of the car window. The more considerate motorists of course would toss them up on somebody's side-lawn; so that empties of all sorts from Chocolate Milk to White Horse were a regular part of the week-end detritus. All this

naturally put a great deal of strain on tires, the bottling industry and the tempers of property owners, but it was one of the unavoidable inconveniences of our curious era.

You have often been told that we were a machine-worshipping generation; but it would be a little nearer the truth to say we were really a nation of gadget-lovers. Most of us didn't know much about machinery, but we knew what we liked. And what we liked, especially if we were housewives, was complicated domestic equipment with plenty of chromium trim and many, many features and attachments. We had washing machines that would wash, rinse, dry, iron and do everything but sew on buttons. Then we sent our laundry to the Wet-Wash. We had vacuum cleaners which would not only clean rugs and upholstery but shampoo

Mummy's hair—that is of course if Mummy was the sort of social out-cast who was content to get along with a home-shampoo. Most of us went down to Maybelle's or Jacqueline's and sat under a drying-machine while a blast like a wind from hell baked our head, like pottery, into the required modish shape.

As I have explained, we knew very little about machinery, our technical resourcefulness ending when we had hooked an attachment into a wall-socket and turned on the switch. When things went wrong and the machine wouldn't respond we telephoned for the Service Department. On these occasions it quite frequently happened that we ended up with a completely new machine, since there was a general belief that it was cheaper to buy a current model than to repair an old one. This was called Avoiding Depreciation and was one of the proud economies of our per-

iod. It involved us in a great deal of private strain and sacrifice but we put up with it because we believed in our confused way that there was some connection between civilization and that extra added attachment for decontaminating the house-dog.

As for the services we submitted to, they were endless. We couldn't drive into a gas station without having five brilliantly smiling young men leap at us ready to check our oil, shine our fenders, wipe our windshield and, we sometimes nervously felt, snatch our glasses from our noses and polish them too. We had to put up with it, however, just as we had to put up with the telephone solicitors who used to drag us out of our hot baths to offer us a pre-holiday dry-cleaning special.

All this of course was back in the 1930's and the beginning of the 1940's. With Great War II however came the Great Shortages. Paper and bottles became salvage, services became luxuries, rubber became a priority, and current models disappeared. We told ourselves, and we honestly believed, that we were proud to sacrifice our extras and surpluses in the cause of our country and a free civilization.

Perhaps some of us were. But a lot of us were darn glad to be rid of them.

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## The Man From Battleford

BY J. E. MIDDLETON

THE man on the Toronto street-car looked across at me and grinned. "You've no notion," he said, "what a dam' fool I am. I just bought a morning paper and now it's no good to me. I left my glasses in my other coat."

"A mistake to have two suits of clothes," I suggested.

"You said it. Anybody can have too much of anything. Here I am down here paying fifty dollars a month for an apartment when I own a big white house in North Battleford, sitting on a lot two hundred feet square and full of furniture. The rent just tops the taxes by about fifteen dollars a month. Now you know I'm crazy."

"Nothing of the sort; you're just wealthy."

"You see it's like this. We have two kids down here, grown-up young ladies. I should say. Each of 'em has a good job and this town is just steak-and-mushrooms to them. Can't blame 'em either. Mother used to get hungry to see them every year. We came down in '37 by train for a couple of months. Came down again in '38. It looked as if we'd have to do it again in '39. So I said, 'Here! We're goin' to go broke feedin' the C.P.R. Let's roll down.' I had a hardware store; sold out the stock; rented the house, filled up the old Ford and we set out. A young boy in town said 'Couldn't you take me?' I said 'Sure, if you like to sit in the trunk and help change a tire now and then.' He came all the way, had a visit with his grandfather on Charles Street and then joined the Air Force. A good kid that."

"So you decided to stay?"

"Oh the notion kind of snuck up on us. Mother liked it here. The big house at home seemed empty; two people in eleven rooms; and the kids wanted us, so we kind of delayed going back. But this town's too big; and so darn few people to talk to. Mother says I talk too much, but I dunno. Got into the habit I suppose when people were scarce. I had a spell ranching in B.C. Boy, there's a climate! As a rule weather doesn't trouble me. I can stand forty below if there isn't a wind, but back home the old wind starts up at nine in the morning and you have to hold your hat on all day. Isn't much wind around here, except what I make. I had four years in the Mounted Police, good fun, but kinda lonesome. Then I started clerkin' in a hardware store; after a while started for myself. Didn't do too bad. Made some money. Blew it in on building a house and travelling. But the best thing about the hardware business was the friends I made. Boy, there wasn't a house for miles around where I wasn't well come for meals. I could ha' lived on the country like these dam' Germans. Nobody asks you around here. Nobody seems to want to eat on anybody else. My girls give bridge

luncheons in the middle of the night, and eat 'em at other places, but they never go anywhere for dinner or for supper. What's the war-news this morning? I can't read it!"

"The British have seized Madagascar."

"Good! About time. Thank God we weren't too late for that. Mostly we've been coming around just after the other fellows have got set. I wouldn't say the English are slow, but gosh, sometimes they're deliberate! I hear they're gettin' more

neighbourly over there than they used to be. I had a month in London a good few years ago. Nobody talked to me much, but I had a good time. Saw Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry and Beerbohm Tree and the music-halls. All the show-places, of course, Westminster Abbey and all that. I think the English are shy. Maybe it's no wonder; there's so many of them. But a great town, London! I used to get homesick for it. Kinda queer too for me, born in old Ontario and living all over this Canadian map. But it sure gets you. Well, so long. Here's my corner."



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Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 16, 1942

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

## Can Control of Prices Really Curb Inflation?

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Maj.-Gen. B. W. Browne

AN ORGANIZATION very much in the public eye these days is Canada's fast-expanding Reserve Army so it is but natural that the man who heads it should find himself there too.

Major-General Beverley Woon Browne, D.S.O., M.C., recently appointed the Reserve Army's director-general, is what the troops call "a soldier's soldier" and a "natural" as an army officer. He has been a keen military man most of his life although it has been only since 1919 that he took up soldiering as a permanent avocation.

The Reserve Army's head was born in Haysville, Ontario and educated in what was then "Berlin" but is now Kitchener. At 17 he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 29th Infantry, Militia. He went to Vancouver in 1908 where he engaged in the real estate business.

When war broke out in 1914 General Browne was among the first Canadians to get into it. He was a lieutenant at the time, in the 72nd Seaford Highlanders, and proceeded overseas in August of that year with the 16th Battalion which was partly made up of 72nd Seafords.

He went through four full years of war, sampled every sort of military experience in France but suf-

fered never a wound or a day's sickness. He was given three mentions in despatches, the Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order so it will be seen what manner of soldier he was. Even better evidence along this line is the regard in which he is held by the men who served under him.

General Browne came back to Canada in the Fall of 1919. Four years of it overseas had not dulled his interest in the army, however. Instead of going back to civil life he settled down in the permanent force, his first appointment being that of D.A.A. & Q.M.G. of Military District No. 3. Then he served two years with the Princess Pat's in Victoria, after which he went to Toronto as D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Military District No. 2. From 1929 until 1931 he was Assistant Director of Organization, Ottawa. Following this he held various other appointments in different Military Districts.

His present job involves the administration on the personnel side, appointments mobilization and organization of all types of units of the Reserve Army.

The General enjoys every form of sport that produces good competition, from association football to badminton, golf and curling. But, as he points out, these diversions are merely pleasant memories today. He simply hasn't time for them and the Reserve Army both so, as far as he is personally concerned, the former appear to be "out" for the duration.

Hugh A. Mackenzie

TACKLING one of Canada's toughest war jobs is hard-headed, hustling, Hugh Alexander Mackenzie, assistant to the chairman of the War-time Prices and Trade Board, Donald Gordon, and director of its Division of Simplified Practice. In private life he is general manager of one of Canada's biggest beverage companies.

Designed to give drive and direction to the economy-efficiency program which is part of the War-time Prices and Trade Board's approach to a total war effort through the price ceiling and its sequels, the Division is playing an important part in putting home-front forces on an all-out basis.

Son of the great mathematician, Michael Mackenzie, a flair for figures led him into accounting after a formal education at Lakefield Preparatory School, Trinity College and Royal Military College. As a chartered accountant he gained an insight into the innermost operations of a number of different types of enterprise, before joining the Lindsley mining interests, (Falconbridge Nickel, Ventures, Sudbury Basin and other internationally known mines) as comptroller. In 1930 he joined John A. Labatt in a similar position, and soon became sales manager and in 1937 was promoted to the general managership. Through an intensive public relations program he helped build the business to its present sound position.

But in spite of his broad business background, this 41-year-old, former Argonaut quarterback prefers to act after a huddle with those intimately connected with the fields under consideration. He is well aware of the ability of business executives in handling their own affairs, and of the advantages of private enterprise. He relies on the board's administra-

tors and their advisory committees, for economy suggestions, many of which originate outside the board. As part of the program, business men are getting together and submerging the individual unit viewpoint as they promulgate plans for what is best for industry as a whole, in the light of what will help the war effort most. Competition is melting into co-operation, which is a healthy trend for the trying times ahead.

Primary objectives of the Division are: to release the maximum amount of manpower, material and machines for direct war production; to ensure essential civilian requirements are met in an orderly and equitable manner; to assist manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and services to avoid or reduce subsidies while operating under the price ceiling and to obtain more effective control of prices; to aid industry in meeting the difficult situations arising in wartime by such means as will enable it to enter the post-war period in an economically sound condition, and under its own control.

W. H. White

Until recently with Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. of Cleveland, W. H. White has been appointed director of sales for Atlas Steels Limited of Welland, Ontario. Mr. White, who was born in Canada, has had many years experience in the distribution of special fine steels.



DONALD GORDON, Chairman of the War-time Prices Board, said we must preserve the price ceiling at all costs if we are to stop inflation, but critics say that the plan will not work because it is based on an economic fallacy, and has a strong tendency to divert attention from the necessary measures. Before discussing this it would be wise to know what inflation is and how it can be avoided.

Inflation is the condition that exists when a nation's purchasing power is very much greater than the supply of goods and services on sale within the nation, and this situation usually is created when a nation prints and distributes large supplies of paper currency among the people in an attempt to create purchasing power. As this is not being done in Canada we cannot see why we need fear inflation even in wartime.

However, when wartime requirements force the transfer of a considerable portion of the nation's industrial capacity from civilian to military productions we find that the purchasing power placed in the possession of the general public is very much greater than the amount of goods and services that are placed on sale. The excess buying power that always results from this constitutes inflation. To ascertain how this situation can arise we must know how purchasing power is created and

BY W. J. MAJOR

The first step in curbing the inflation menace is to realize that we shall probably create an excess purchasing power of \$3 billions this year and that the Government will require the same amount to finance the purchase of wartime goods and services.

The logical way to prevent our \$3 billions from creating an excessive demand for civilian goods is to use them to pay for these wartime expenses.

how goods and services are placed on sale.

This subject is too extensive to be discussed at length within the scope of a short article, but a brief reference will be sufficient for our present purpose. Our industrial enterprise purchases raw materials, labor and other contributions from the people which it utilizes to produce goods and services. The people who make these contributions are paid wages, salaries and profits.

As the goods and services are completed they are turned over to the trade channels where they will be sold to those who possess money. By

the time that goods and services are made available to ultimate consumers a definite amount of money will have been paid out in wages, salaries and profits for their production so the sellers expect to be paid a similar amount before they will surrender the goods. The amounts they demand are called prices. The money that people received in wages, salaries and profits constitute their purchasing power and it can be used to purchase the goods and services on sale.

We cannot foretell what amount of goods and services will be placed on sale and the amount of purchasing power that will be created during the year. The indications are that the national income will amount to \$6,500 millions this year. Ordinarily this would mean that we would be paid wages, salaries and profits totalling to \$6,500 millions, and the goods and services that would be produced during the year would have cost \$6,500 millions to produce therefore they would be placed on sale at prices aggregating to \$6,500 millions.

Our national purchasing power would total to \$6,500 millions, and there would be \$6,500 millions' worth of goods and services on sale. Under these circumstances our general purchasing power would be equal in value to the amount of goods and services on sale so we would not have

## THE BUSINESS ANGLE

## Poor Get Richer, Rich Poorer

BY P. M. RICHARDS

OF ALL the explanations of inflation currently being poured forth, this column particularly likes the recent brief, simple statement by Mr. Roosevelt about the situation in the United States. In the course of his radio speech a fortnight ago, the President said: "We are now spending, solely for war purposes, about \$100,000,000 every day in the week. But, before this year is over, that almost unbelievable rate of expenditure will be doubled. All of this money has to be spent—and spent quickly—if we are to produce within the time now available the enormous quantities of weapons of war which we need. But the spending of these tremendous sums presents grave dangers of disaster to our national economy."

"When your government continues to spend these unprecedented sums for munitions month by month and year by year, that money goes into the pocket-books and bank accounts of the people of the United States. At the same time raw materials and many manufactured goods are necessarily taken away from civilian use; and machinery and factories are being converted to war production. You do not have to be a professor of mathematics or of economics to see that, if people with plenty of cash start bidding against each other for scarce goods, the price of those goods goes up."

## Into the Spenders' Pocketbooks

The money goes into the "pocketbooks and bank accounts of the people," said Mr. Roosevelt. That is true, but actually it doesn't go into those of all of them, and that fact contributes to the inflationary unbalancing of the economy outlined by the President. Note this news-report by *Time* on the effects of the Government's spending of \$100,000,000 a day for war purposes: "In the wartime U.S. the poor were growing richer, the rich poorer. War-factory payrolls had brought back World War I's silk-shirt days, except that most buyers now didn't want silk shirts. High taxes and living costs had put many a rich man on half rations. Badly off were white-collar workers with fixed salaries: school-teachers, civil-service employees, office-workers whom the boom had passed by. Men and women who had seldom had one coin to rub against another suddenly heard an unmistakable jingle in their pockets. Girls who had worked as maids for room, board and peanuts found factory jobs at \$160-\$200 a month. A Manhattan physician's maid quit to move into her own home; her husband, out of work for years, now made \$26 a day pouring cement. . . In Detroit tool and diemakers earned \$125 to \$175 a week; new girls at Briggs Body got 85c an hour. Even girl stenographers at Willow Run got \$67.50 a week. . ."

The new rich, unaccustomed to saving, used their

money to buy things that were once undreamed-of luxuries, continued *Time*. They pushed jewellery sales to 26 per cent above last year's; in Pensacola, Fla., a plasterer walked into a tony jewellery shop, counted out \$100 for a diamond wrist watch; next day his wife returned with the watch and another \$50 for a better one. Snooty department stores began to direct their advertising plumb at plebeians. Detroit's swank Saks Fifth Avenue store put on a fashion show for working girls, had 8,000 more requests than they had tickets, and whereas the show featured inexpensive goods like compacts, gloves, \$20 coats, the girls bought \$37 dresses, \$85 coats.

## What to Do About It?

Meanwhile, on the expensive side of the railroad tracks, men and women were busy cutting down. "Detroit's auctioneers did a big business selling furniture and art from hotel-sized houses which were now too big a burden to keep up. Stocking-repair counters worked on more expensive sheers than cheap service weights. The Junior League reduced its dues from \$120 to \$75. In every big city, agents for big apartment-hotels held their breath; many a wealthy tenant would give up his town apartment when the lease expired. . ."

Cause and effect, in the situations stated by Mr. Roosevelt and *Time*. What to do about it? The obvious need is that the Government deprive the new rich of their increase in purchasing power, perhaps through compulsory savings, and use the proceeds to help pay for the war, thereby greatly lessening the pressure on prices. But this is more easily said than done. Many workers still have no excess purchasing power and all have a strong and natural desire to increase their consumption after the long lean years preceding the war.

Says Thomas F. Woodlock in the *Wall Street Journal*: "The special difficulty confronting us in grappling the problem of inflation is in the fact that for a decade at least the emphasis of our national policy has been upon the necessity of 'social gains,' that is upon the necessity of improving the living standards of the 'mass,' and no one can deny that the objective is laudable. But the impact of this utterly unprecedented emergency requires a sudden halt in our 'social' program, and may not improbably require a retreat, and that, politically speaking, is a most difficult task to accomplish quickly or smoothly. It is in this difficulty that the danger lies of the inflation of which we are all talking—a danger, by the way, which may be far greater after the fighting stops than it is at present. There is not the least doubt what has to be done to avert the danger; the difficulty is in doing it, and the difficulty is political."



inflation. Now we will want to know what change would occur in wartime to create an excess of purchasing power.

The Government has stated that it will require \$3 billions' worth of wartime goods and services this year, and in order to produce them it will be necessary to divert some of our production capacity for that purpose. If our production capacity is capable of producing \$6,500 millions' worth of goods and services then the diversion of sufficient capacity to produce \$3 billions' worth of wartime goods and services would leave sufficient capacity to produce only \$3,500 millions' worth of civilian goods and services.

After producing these wartime and civilian goods and services we would expect to be paid a total of \$6,500 millions in wages, salaries and profits. The \$3 billions' worth of wartime goods and services would be turned over to the Government, and only the \$3,500 millions' worth of civilian goods and services would be placed on sale. We would then have a national purchasing power of \$6,500 millions with only \$3,500 millions' worth of civilian goods and services on sale. Our national purchasing power would then be greatly in excess of the amount of goods and services on sale.

### The Value of Money

Before attempting to discuss how this situation should be handled, there is some information that we require and we will find it in the following statement from the Encyclopaedia Britannica. It states: "The factors determining the value of money at a given time are: (1) the amount of money in circulation and (2) the amount of goods on sale." If the total purchasing power created during the year would amount to \$6,500 millions and \$6,500 millions' worth of goods and services are placed on sale, the value of our \$6,500 millions of purchasing power would be \$6,500 millions' worth of goods and services.

It would appear that during the present year that only \$3,500 millions' worth of civilian goods and services will be placed on sale, but the general public will be provided with a general purchasing power of \$6,500 millions. As that would make the value of our wartime purchasing power of \$6,500 millions only \$3,500 millions' worth of civilian goods and services, we will want to know what would happen.

There is not the slightest doubt that if the Government had printed and distributed \$3 billions of new money after \$3,500 millions in purchasing power had been created and \$3,500 millions' worth of civilian goods and services had been placed on sale that we would have inflation. The diversion of production capacity in wartime to produce \$3 billions' worth of wartime goods would

bring us to the same result. The creation of a national purchasing power of \$6,500 millions and placing only \$3,500 millions' worth of civilian goods and services constitutes inflation no matter how the result was achieved.

We can rightfully claim that we did not do any of the things that ordinarily create inflation. Nevertheless, whenever the total amount of purchasing power created during the year is very much greater than the amount of civilian goods and services that are placed on sale during the year an inflationary condition has been created. This inflationary condition is created indirectly in wartime by the diversion of a portion of our production capacity to the preparation of military goods.

The fact that we must continue producing military goods does not mean that wartime inflation can be ignored. Wartime inflation is just as disastrous as direct inflation and it must be controlled to avoid disaster. When Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, was proposing new taxes for Britain last year he was keenly aware of the dangers of wartime inflation and he had a very definite idea as to what must be done to overcome it.

He said: "The burden I am compelled to impose is vitally necessary not only to meet our financial position but to secure a reduction in consumption. These increased taxes are not intended primarily to raise more revenue, but to make a considerable cut in the general public's power to buy in order to avoid the ever-present dangers of inflation."

Before discussing what should be done in Canada, we should stop and consider what would happen if we attempted to spend \$6,500 millions when there are only \$3,500 millions' worth of civilian goods and services on sale. The demand for goods would be much greater than the supply, and in time the great excess of the demand over the supply would force general prices up.

### Lesson of Experience

Past experiences tell us that if there are only \$3,500 millions' worth of goods and services on sale, then endeavoring to spend \$6,500 millions would cause general prices to rise fifty-four per cent, and eventually we would have to pay prices aggregating to \$6,500 millions for goods and services that should have cost only \$3,500 millions. Paying these higher prices would transfer our surplus \$3 billions to the sellers of goods without any benefit whatever to ourselves.

The Government has established a price ceiling to prevent any increase in general prices for the duration of the War. That will solve one problem but it will leave us with another one. After purchasing the \$3,500 millions' worth of civilian goods and services that will be placed on sale during the year we will have \$3 billions of purchasing power unexpended. As there will be no goods and services left there would be nothing for our \$3 billions to purchase so they would become practically useless.

Once people realize there is a danger of this surplus purchasing power becoming valueless there would be a mad scramble to exchange it for goods and the situation would soon become a panic. We would not consider then that wartime inflation had been curbed.

The difficulty in determining whether or not inflation is curbed by price control lies in the fact that it is the great increase in general prices and not the excess purchasing power that bothers us as individuals, therefore, when price control curbs the rise in general prices we believe it has curbed the only danger in inflation. Our individual portions of the excess purchasing power are regarded as having increased our individual prosperities.

Inflation is a great excess of purchasing power over the supply of goods and services on sale and rising prices is simply the place where the excess purchasing power ordinarily breaks forth. Preventing it from breaking forth into higher prices does not mean that inflation has been curbed. Price control simply prevents higher prices from transferring this excess purchasing power to the sell-

ers of goods, but allows it to accumulate in our own possessions. When it becomes valueless through lack of things for it to purchase our inflated dreams of prosperity will be rudely shattered.

### A State of Balance

We cannot be said to have curbed inflation until we have devised some method for preventing the available purchasing power from greatly exceeding the amount of goods and services on sale. How can this be accomplished? The first step in approaching our problem is to realize that we will likely create an excess purchasing power of \$3 billions this year and that the Government will require \$3 billions to finance the purchase of wartime goods and services. The logical way to prevent our \$3 billions from creating an excessive demand for civilian goods is by using them to pay these wartime expenses.

A complete understanding of the cause and cure of inflation is impossible until we acquire a complete understanding of the true nature of purchasing power, but that is too large a subject to discuss in this article. However, by transferring \$3 billions of our purchasing power to the Government in wartime taxes

and loans, and retaining only \$3,500 millions with which to purchase the \$3,500 millions' worth of civilian goods and services that will be placed on sale this year we would remove the excess purchasing power

that constitutes inflation. We can see from this that while the price ceiling is essential in stabilizing our price system, nevertheless, to curb inflation it must work in conjunction with a wartime tax scheme.

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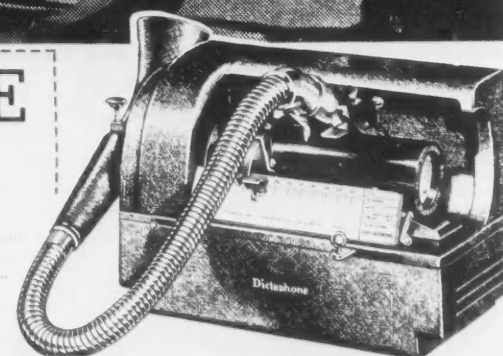
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# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

## LEGARE CO.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

A few years ago I bought some of the 6 per cent preferred stock of La Compagnie Legare Limitee, of Quebec City and Montreal, and I certainly thought I was going to get some return in dividends, but have been disappointed. What is the outlook now? How is the company fixed financially? Are the new wartime controls likely to hurt this company's business much?

—A. P., Huntingdon, Que.

There's no present prospect of dividends, I regret to say. Although net earnings of La Compagnie Legare Limitee for 1941 were equal to \$2.62 per share on the 6% preferred stock of \$25 par, an increase from \$1.52 the year before, directors in the company's annual report state that owing to the necessity for strengthening and conserving working capital they do not recommend payment of any dividends. Arrears of dividend at the end of 1941 amounted to \$5.50 a share. Operating profits of \$224,965 for 1941 were up from \$160,455 for 1940, and after all charges, including an increase in taxes from

\$24,205 to \$51,875, net profit was up from \$44,970 to \$77,813. Net working capital of \$981,325 at December 31, 1941, compared with \$878,156 at December 31, 1940. Bank loans were increased during the year from \$711,000 to \$1,075,000. Sydney Levitt, President, in discussing legislation regulating purchases by the public, states the company's sales were affected during the latter part of the year, but not to any appreciable extent since a modified form of these regulations was already in force. It is very difficult to predict the outcome for 1942, he concludes.

## ALGOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Are Algold shares of any value? I understand the company was taken over but I have never heard the outcome, nor received any new shares, so would welcome any information you can give me.

—J. P. M., Fredericton, N.B.

The Algold property was acquired by Amherst Gold Mines on the basis of one new for two old shares, subject to pool. No activity has been underway for some time as Amherst was

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

**CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO SEVERAL-YEAR TREND:** American stocks, in our opinion, entered an accumulation area in February 1941, and have subsequently been churning in that area preparatory to eventual major advance.

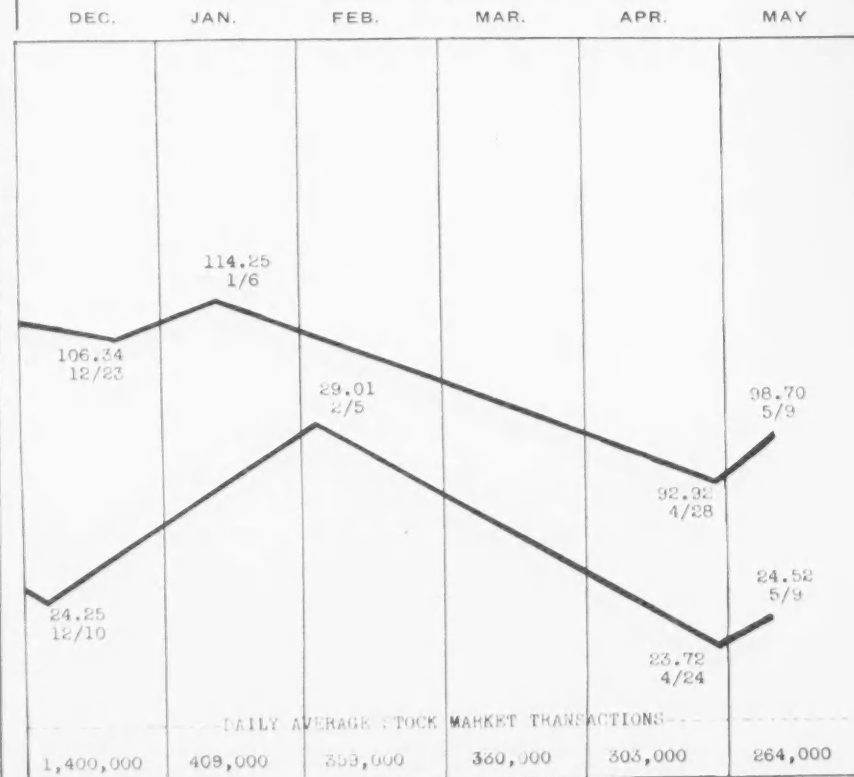
**INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND:** The New York stock market is currently in process of forming a base, such as those of May-to-June 1940 and February-to-May 1941, from which intermediate advance can be expected. Evidence is lacking that the period of price unsettlement currently attendant on this base formation has ended.

### THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

Our Forecast of May 2, in commenting on the technical outlook, pointed out that in each of those 10 years since 1930 when the market had displayed a decided price trend for the year—whether up or down—the turn or reversal to the major direction for the year had come in the first four months. On April 28 the Dow-Jones industrial average established a closing low for the down move from July 1941 at 92.92, since which time the market has enjoyed the largest price recovery of the year, to date. If this recovery is to prove the initiation of an important rally, there should be, at some point in the current strength, a renewed decline for testing of the late April lows, with refusal of one or both averages to move under those support points. If the market then developed a second advance carrying above the peaks to the current movement, hopes for an important rally, and probably for a major turn, would rest on fairly solid grounds.

There is a point in every adverse period where stock prices have fully discounted or taken into consideration the bearish factors and are thus in a position of sensitivity to any change for the better. Sometimes, as in 1932, the reversal upward senses a change long before the factors making for the improvement reach the newspapers. Again, as in 1933 (bank re-openings), the cause of the reversal is fairly obvious. In the current instance there are a number of considerations, such as the fortunes of war or the trend of inflation, that may prove the source of bullish market operations. Meanwhile, a real test of the market will come on the next setback.

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By Order of the Board

JACKSON DODDS, G. W. SPINNEY  
General Manager. General Manager  
Montreal, 21st April, 1942.



A. C. Ashforth, who was recently made chairman of the Toronto Board of Trade Club. Manager of the main branch of the Dominion Bank, Mr. Ashforth is well-known in the business world for his organizing ability. A man of many interests, he is chairman of the National Club, the Lambton Golf Club and the University Skating Club of Toronto. Other organizations with which he is connected are: Rowland Lodge; Zetland Lodge; the University Chapter, Royal Arch Masons and St. John's Convalescent Hospital of which he is treasurer.

## THE OTHER PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Other Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Other Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.



## GOLD & DROSS

unable to raise finances for further operations, and the company made an authorized assignment in bankruptcy on April 10th. Tenders have been asked for the assets, including 16 leased claims in the Goudreau area, together with buildings, machinery and equipment.

Norgold Mines took an option on the property in 1940, but dropped it after an investigation. Norgold bulk sampled the showing and shipped 400 tons of ore to the Noranda smelter for treatment, but reported the gold values as low.

### GOLDEN MANITOU

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Kindly advise what you think of shares of Golden Manitou Mines, which are given with purchases of the Series "B" bonds. What is the difference between the Series "A" and "B" bonds? When will the company be in production and what are the ore reserves, please? When are the shares likely to pay dividends?

—D. S. L., Brockville, Ont.

Shares of Golden Manitou Mines appear to offer speculative attraction as the company has a firm contract for the first two years' production with a United States government organization, and profit of around \$5 per ton for the ore at the mine is indicated. It is difficult to figure just when dividends can be initiated until actual operating results are known, although the outlook is that profits will be quickly accumulated to retire the bond issue of \$850,000. No profits will be available for common shareholders until the bonds have been retired.

Series "A" bonds with a par value of \$425,000 do not carry a bonus as does the series sold by the brokers, and will be first retired from profits. The bank loan for half the amount is guaranteed by the Dominion Government. The speculative element in the picture has to do with the length of the war and the price which can be secured for zinc in times of peace.

While the concentrator being erected has a capacity of 600 tons daily, it is oversize, and may handle up to 1,000 tons daily, by adding additional tankage. It is hoped to be in production by July. Ore reserves to the 375-foot level are 500,000 tons, plus an additional 1,000,000 tons indicated by diamond drilling to the 650-foot horizon.



AFTER THE DELUGE, WHAT THEN?

### McKENZIE RED LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

McKenzie Red Lake stocks has been yielding a fair dividend which I understand, however, will be reduced. I am interested in knowing how you regard this mine as I feel I shall then be in a better position to know whether to sell or hold.

—D. H., North Bay, Ont.

The McKenzie Red Lake situation appears satisfactory. The drop in production and profits last year was largely due to the lower grade of ore treated, it having been necessary to mine a greater proportion of lower grade ore. It is expected the drop in grade will be corrected this year but if not, shareholders will likely see a small cut in dividend payments.

Recently in dealing with the question of dividends, W. G. Armstrong, president, stated: "... There is still a possibility that when a much larger percentage of the millfeed is drawn from the new northeast section, the average grade will be improved. Steps have also been taken to improve facilities for sorting waste so that a larger tonnage may be discarded and the mill heads raised. For these reasons as it only requires a very slight improvement to make the maintenance of the dividend possible, your directors have continued to date the usual quarterly distribution. However, if there is no improvement and an increase in milling facilities to offset this condition cannot

presently be considered due to war-time regulations, it becomes obvious that in such circumstances a small reduction in the annual distribution may have to be faced."

While the company does not compute ore reserves in tonnage and grade, Mr. Armstrong states: "... in the opinion of your directors the ore position and prospects were never better." At the recent annual meeting he expressed the opinion that some four or five years' ore has been developed in reserve for the mill at the present rate of production.

### GODERICH ELEVATOR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate your comments on Goderich Elevator and Transit Company. I understand the company is doing a big business and the shares look cheap. What about earnings and dividends?

—R. D. B., Barrie, Ont.

As far as volume of business handled was concerned, the year ended March 31, 1942 was the best that Goderich Elevator and Transit Company, Ltd., has experienced since it began operations in 1898, but there was only a small improvement in net earnings as expenses and taxes were correspondingly higher. The volume of business handled in the latest fiscal year was 20,853,672 bushels as compared with 18,500,000 bushels the previous year and 11,000,000 bushels two years ago but net profit of \$75,865 or 90 cents per share on the capital stock, while showing a slight increase over the previous year's \$65,155 or 78 cents per share, was considerably below the net of \$102,804 or \$1.22 per share reported for the year ended March 31, 1940. An extra of 25 cents per share was paid along with the regular semi-annual dividend of 25 cents per share on January 2, 1942, bringing the total paid during the year to 75 cents per share.

As to the current year, the president, C. L. Parsons, says that the prospect for this season's traffic is encouraging.

### NORMETAL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Is Normetal Mining Corp. nearing the stage where dividends may be expected? I bought a few shares earlier in the year in the hope of dividends this year. Minewise, how does the picture look?

—C. A. W., Three Rivers, Que.

No dividends are in sight for Normetal Mining Corp. this year, but given a continuance of present costs and prices, and no further serious change in taxation and government regulations, it is possible a dividend may be paid some time in 1943. At the recent annual meeting it was stated that directors had discussed the matter of dividends and were in sympathy with the desire of shareholders to receive such. After payment of the bank loan sufficient working capital will have to be built up to take care of all eventualities before consideration can be given to declaring a dividend. The bank loan has been reduced to \$135,000, and is likely to be paid off this summer.

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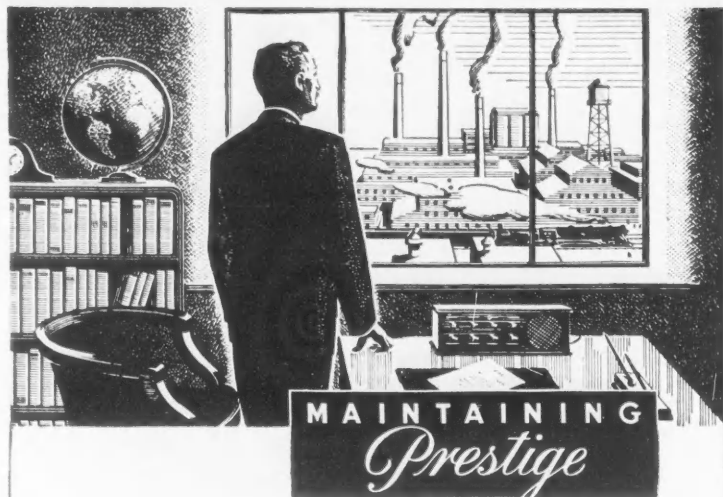
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# ABOUT INSURANCE

## Annual Reports as Public Relations Medium

BY GEORGE GILBERT

More and more the concept of the Annual Report as an important public relations medium is becoming established in all branches of insurance, but particularly in the life insurance branch, the most sensitive to public opinion of all branches of the business.

In a recent comprehensive study of the subject, in which 144 life companies, including both United States and Canadian institutions, co-operated by supplying the necessary data, it was brought out that while there is no single formula for a successful report, there are certain principles applying to content and presentation which have now been proved to be sound.

THERE is no longer any room for doubt that through the publication of their annual reports in the press and elsewhere, the insurance companies are afforded a timely opportunity to present a clear picture of their operations and so promote a better understanding of the important function insurance performs in the social and economic life of the nation.

Indeed, so well is this fact now recognized in the life insurance business that the Institute of Life Insurance, a body formed largely for the purpose of bringing about a better understanding of life insurance on the part of the general public, has made a series of studies of annual reports as a means of contributing to the welfare of the business. The first study was devoted primarily to establishing the concept of the annual report as an important public relations medium. The second was mainly a report on the progress made in the presentation of management's story to policyholders, with emphasis placed on the advantage of directing this story to the whole body of policyholders and not only to the few who might be versed in financial statements.

In the third study, published a short time ago, recent annual reports are reviewed in the light of the broad concept that in these days management is judged not only by financial accomplishments but also by the important fundamental how well it is serving society. The annual report is regarded as a natural medium for establishing in the public mind a consciousness of the social and economic contribution of the life insurance business.

### No Single Formula

Although there is no single formula for a successful annual report, the study shows that there is emerging from experience a more positive indication of what the public wants to know. It is revealed that experimentation has largely given way to evolution, and that certain principles applying to content and presentation have already proved themselves sound.

It is satisfactory to find that the overall picture of annual reporting by insurance companies to the public, as revealed by this comprehensive study, is one of steady progress; that more companies each year issue informative reports; and that companies which have been leaders in modernizing their reports are striving further to improve them.

This study of annual reports also discloses a common purpose on the part of most of those who publish them to provide information which will enable people to form their own judgment as to how well the companies are serving the public interest. The better reports, it is noted, show management endeavoring to make the story interesting, that is, to give it reader appeal by attractive pictorial and typographical dress, and to tell concisely what policyholders, employees and the public want to know.

It is brought out that policyholders appreciate and want informative reports, and that employees also like such reports and appreciate being included in the group to which they are addressed. These reports by furnishing information to employees about their company tend to make them better equipped for their work and better representatives of the company in their contacts with the public.

Frank and informative reports, it is disclosed, by creating a better public understanding have the effect of reducing the number of questions received about company operations, policies or finances. The favorable influence of such reports extends beyond policyholders and employees to the public, as shown in press comment and in the good opinion held by the public of companies issuing informative reports.

Thus progressive life insurance management, the study shows, is finding in the publication of the annual

report an opportunity to give policyholders and the public a well-rounded picture of the business and how it operates. In fact, in the annual report, more than on any other occasion during the year, management has a most favorable opportunity not only of doing a thorough job of reporting but also, if the reporting job is skillfully handled, of making a material contribution to a better understanding of the business.

### Here is Progress

It is disclosed that about one-seventh of the reports included in this study contained an outline of the qualifications and responsibilities of life insurance trustees and directors. How administrative policy is determined; how the board of directors works with the management; what the functions of management are—all this is information in which policyholders and prospective policyholders are interested, but it is a part of the story of management not revealed in any analysis of financial results. Its inclusion in the modern annual report indicates how far reporting practice has progressed since the days when statements of assets and liabilities, income and disbursements, received all the emphasis.

While the annual report is essentially an account of the year's operations, and a financial statement is a necessary adjunct, management for the most part has come to realize that a financial statement alone is not a gauge of how well a company serves the public interest. Of more significance in this respect is the value to the public of a company's product and service and the contribution it makes to sound living standards and how its policies conform with the needs of the people generally.

Policyholders, the study shows, prefer specific data to general comment. They are interested in the efficiency of management and in how well it operates. They prefer frank statements which will enable them to judge for themselves the progress that has been made. They want the bad news

with the good, and so should be informed of the year's problems and the steps which management has taken to meet them.

Economy shown in the cost of management is rightly regarded by both policyholders and the public as an index of efficiency. Other factors which the study shows have a bearing upon the efficiency and progressive character of management are underwriting practices, improved agency methods in selling and servicing business, better training opportunities for agents, and satisfactory development of employee relationships.

One of the main findings of this study is that management should explicitly recognize in the annual reports it makes to policyholders and the public the social implications of the life insurance business and the unusual responsibility placed upon it by the stewardship of policyholder funds and by the dependence of millions of people upon life insurance protection and benefits. In this connection, it is regarded as well worth while to point out in annual reports the thoroughness and scope of Government supervision to which life insurance management is subject.

## Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

In 1925 my wife, prior to her marriage, took out a 30-year endowment policy for \$3,000 with the Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York through its Baltimore office. The policy contains the double indemnity and total disability clauses, and the annual premium is \$109.74. She borrowed on the policy in 1932, and still owes \$175, paying 6 per cent interest. Under present conditions, paying the premium each year is becoming a burden, but the policy is becoming more valuable each year, and it will soon be at a point where the increase in

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cash value will amount to the premium or more.

My wife does not want to drop this policy on account of the disability clause which stood her in good stead when she was ill and which she cannot obtain in a new policy. Would you advise applying for a loan to cover the amount of the premium this year and each year until the high taxes are over, which may be a long time, or would you advise taking the cash value and putting it into a Canadian policy? Or have you any other suggestions? Has this company any Canadian representatives?

—R. N. J., Amherst, N.S.

There is no question that your wife's policy with the old disability clause and the double indemnity feature provides very valuable coverage which is no longer obtainable in the same form or at anything like the same rate, and it should therefore be maintained in force even though it may be necessary to add to the present policy indebtedness in order to do so.

But it would be wise to pay as much as possible of the annual premium out of income and only borrow as little as possible, as the interest rate on policy loans is six per cent. This rate of interest makes it advisable to pay off rather than increase policy indebtedness at the present time, when the interest rate on high grade investments is only 3 or 4 per cent. It should be remembered, too, that the present cash value of the policy provides additional protection for your wife in the event of your death and accordingly should not be de-

creased more than is absolutely necessary.

The Mutual Life of New York, while it has ceased writing new business in Canada, is regularly licensed for the transaction of its existing Canadian business and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$16,267,570 for the protection of Canadian policyholders. Its chief representative in Canada is Mr. E. A. Uhl, Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York, Montreal, Que.

Editor, About Insurance:

I would appreciate it if you would give me information in regard to annual renewable term contracts for insurance. Do Canadian Companies issue this type of policy and what is your opinion as regards continued protection and permanent insurance in regard to this type of contract?

—M. E. A., Seaforth, Ont.

What is known as annual renewable term life insurance is obtainable from a number of companies which will afford cover up to age 65, but no company doing business in Canada that I know of will issue such a policy to cover for the whole of life, which is what is needed in most cases. Term insurance is only suitable in cases where temporary protection is needed, but is not advisable in cases where what is required is permanent protection.

It has its uses in cases where heavy extra financial obligations have been assumed for a certain length of time, and a person desires to protect his estate or dependents against loss should his death occur while these extra liabilities are being carried.

For permanent protection a whole life or limited payment life policy best meets the requirements, and the net cost is lower in the long run.

Editor, About Insurance:

I believe that in certain cases holders of policies issued by mutual insurance companies have a contingent liability to fellow policy holders, and I would appreciate it if you would advise me—by return mail if possible—whether policy holders in the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association (Canadian Head Office at Toronto) have any such liability.

—F. C. C., Calgary, Alta.

Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebraska, with Canadian head office at Toronto, is not an insurance company but a mutual benefit association, and in its policy contract it reserves the right to assess policyholders if the rates prove inadequate, but so far no assessments have been made, and in view of its present financial position this contingent liability may be regarded as a remote one. But that is where its policy contract differs from that of a regular stock insurance company.

It commenced business in 1910 and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since December 11, 1934. It is regularly licensed in this country for the transaction of accident and sickness insurance and maintains a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. Claims are readily collectable, and the association is safe to do business with.

## Company Reports

### WESTERN GROCERS

SATISFACTORY results from the past year's operations, steadily increasing sales volume, both in dollars and tonnage, and a sound financial position were revealed by W. P. Riley, president of Western Grocers Limited in his address to shareholders at the annual meeting.

Mr. Riley said that sales for the first-quarter of 1942 continue to show some gain, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1941, but developments at home and abroad will be the determining factor in what the rest of the year will bring.

The trading experience of the company's subsidiaries have been as satisfactory as that of the parent company, and all three, Dominion Fruit Limited, The W. H. Malkin Company Limited, and H. H. Cooper Limited each earned net profits in 1941.

# Britain's 1942-43 Budget

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

While Britain's new Budget has been generally acclaimed, Mr. Layton argues here that Sir Kingsley Wood has "missed a great opportunity and secured a paper victory at the cost of a neglect of reality".

that these luxuries were not available in sufficient quantity for their appetite?

The stimuli to production are also

the more conspicuous by their absence than by their presence in the form of tax modifications already referred to. It had been hoped in some quarters that the finance fetish would have been so far deserted as to make it possible for the Chancellor to announce a scheme of compensation for the economic casualties of the war. It had been hoped that there would be some meeting of the demands of the companies suffering under the inequitable heel of E.P.T. But there was none. The final verdict must be that Sir Kingsley Wood has missed a great opportunity and has secured a paper victory at the cost of a neglect of reality.

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD'S Budget for the financial year 1942-43 received almost universal acclaim when the news of his recommendations was first received. Here was a Chancellor in a total war consuming money at the rate of many millions a day proposing to meet half the cost out of revenue from taxation. A Chancellor not afraid to apply the weapon of indirect taxation to a degree which previously would have been considered fantastically severe. A Chancellor who, in his own words, was framing a Budget to reduce consumption and so to prevent inflation from securing a bridgehead against British financial defences.

The price of ordinary cigarettes is now 10 for 1s. A bottle of whisky will cost more than 22s., a pint of beer will cost more than it did. A whole range of articles not strictly essential for war purposes—like fur coats—have the purchase tax of 33½ per cent doubled upon them. On the softer side, the obverse of the middle, the stimulation of production as contrasted with the reduction of consumption, was the income tax benefits to married women and the adjustment in the system of deducting tax from workers' wage packets.

But on second thoughts, observers were less sure of Sir Kingsley's understanding of the needs of the moment. He disclaimed any desire to devise a book-keeping Budget, because his concern, like that of the Minister of Production, was to increase production and to do this largely by reducing unessential consumption. It was not to be a matter of figures at all. But if this is so then the Budget, which always has two sides, the economic and the social, should surely have been greatly concerned with the question of the equity of the burdens which it distributed.

But what has Sir Kingsley Wood done? He has put up the price of cigarettes to an extent which makes this the prerogative of the man who really is quite well off. And such a man will undoubtedly be able to smoke much more because so many people will have to deny themselves the pleasure of cigarettes at 10 for 1s., and so shortages in the shops may not be so acute.

## Inflation in Progress

As to the idea that the Budget is of such strength as to effectively hold inflation away this is, of course, a delusion. Inflation is already here, or it would not be possible for the Chancellor to suppose that tobacco and beer and spirits on such fancy prices could still be consumed in the same quantities so as to give him such fine estimates. Inflation is a thing which must develop until there is such a control over the consumption as to render unnecessary these indirect tax manipulations in a Budget and until there is a strong and intelligent wages policy.

It is, however, plain that the Treasury is even slower to learn the implications of total war than the Armed Services were. The Armed Services now have a good idea of combined operations, but the Treasury in all its protestations still thinks in terms of x pounds income trying to meet y pounds expenditure. So although he has done his best, Sir Kingsley Wood's Budget was a Micawber Budget. If Mr. Micawber had recognized that his expenditure would be well above a pound and his income substantially below it it is doubtful whether such a wise man would have struggled desperately to have attained a purely arbitrary proportion between the two.

Certainly, this was not the sort of austerity Budgeting for which the economist had been prepared. Yet, on the other hand, neither was it the sort of "production-stimulating" Budget which many economists had been urging the Chancellor to devise. There is, it is true, austerity enough for those deeply attached to their glass of beer and cigarette and who will find it difficult enough to get them at prices reasonably within their pockets. But how much austerity is there for the thousands whose complaint has been not that they could not afford these luxuries, but

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# BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

## Vancouver Votes in Basements and Bathrooms

BY P. W. LUCE

THE greatest controversy in Vancouver following the plebiscite had nothing to do with the comparative strength of the "Yes" and "No" votes, or the length of time it might take to implement the affirmative verdict. It revolved around basements and bathrooms.

Dean Swanson, rector of Christ Church Cathedral, started the turmoil. In a letter to the press, written in fine prose with a strong undertone of cynicism that misled many readers, the dean protested vigorously against the undignified quarters in which voters were invited to exercise their franchise.

Because of the large number of polling subdivisions, most of the stations were in private houses. A majority of these had adequate facilities, but there were glaring exceptions. In one case a bathroom, complete in every essential fixture, served the purpose. Back kitchens, hallways, and cellars were used in many places, invariably with makeshift and rickety furniture.

Dean Swanson's recital of his experience read:

"So I went to vote. I live in quite a nice district in Vancouver, the nicest city in Canada, not a shack town nor a pioneer settlement. It is a fine city that abounds in churches and schools whose halls could be used, but they were not. . . .

"So I voted. I crawled through a cellar door under a bungalow, dodged round a wood pile, avoided some of the cobwebs, skirted the furnace, and at a rickety table in an alcove made by a cast-off table cloth, I completed the supreme mystery of democracy.

"I voted.

"In common with several millions of my fellow-citizens, I became the protector of the Prime Minister's conscience.

"Perhaps the owner of the bungalow with the dark basement is also a keeper of the Prime Minister's conscience."

It may be that the last phrase is an oblique reference to the political affiliations of the householder; the dean did not question the reasons why this particular place, out of scores available, should have been selected. He knew, as does everyone else, that a very satisfactory rent is paid for the use of premises on election day, and that this rent money is one of the perquisites of a recognized worker for the party in power.

Dean Swanson's caustic criticism

resulted in showers of abuse and a few commendatory epistles. He was described as a snob, a smooth talker under the cloak of religion, a high Tory, a hypocrite, an ecclesiastic egotist, and a sybarite. These are the polite epithets. Others were more picturesque.

Comparisons were made between the dean's discomfort and the hardships suffered by merchant seamen, civilians in Malta, prisoners of war, the Channel Islanders under the Nazis, the inhabitants of bombed-out areas in England, and many other victims of the great struggle for freedom. The arguments were sometimes difficult to follow, as the dean pointed out in a second letter in which he explained that his protest

was not against any personal discomforts, but against the degradation of democracy by using basements as polling booths instead of taking advantage of available dignified quarters which would impress on voters the importance of the act they were performing.

Dean Swanson has never shirked his duty as an elector. He has never missed voting since he came of age. Once he walked 45 miles to the polling booth, and then walked 45 miles back home, reaching there "tired, wolf-hungry, and peacock-proud."

### B.C.'s Social Clubs

Social clubs in British Columbia have "gone moral." They may still be a trifle more lax in their ethics than the Sunday schools, but they bear mighty little resemblance to the free-and-easy joints that flourished in defiance of the law up to fairly recently.

No less an authority than Donald MacKay, chief constable of Vancouver, boldly announces that there is now nothing wrong with the clubs from a legal standpoint. He should know. He has been keeping a wary eye on these establishments for many a long day—and night.

In New Westminster, where an investigation has been proceeding as a result of some rather fantastic charges by Alderman Eddie Mills, the situation may be described as well in hand, though it is admitted some visitors have been served liquor by bartenders who mistook them for regular members. These mistakes in identity, however, were not frequent, and the eyesight of the servitors has improved marvellously in recent weeks.

Alderman Mills, a terrier of a man with a passion for doing the right thing in the wrong way, is a pushcart ice-cream peddler, the only member of his craft to occupy a seat on a city council in Canada. He suffers from deafness, an affliction which his enemies say is a mighty asset to him on occasions.

Investments in the social clubs of Vancouver are well in excess of \$500,000. Proprietors are not going to jeopardize these while war rages, when they know quite well the authorities would "crack down" on offenders far more ruthlessly than in piping times of peace. They may not have experienced a change of heart, but they certainly have determined on a change of policy.

No stranger can get a drink unless he is a guest of a club member.

Bona fide members may not purchase individual drinks for cash, but must use tickets for \$2 and \$5 books. The "pool" system of buying liquor is strictly observed. There is no service after fifteen minutes before closing time, which is 1 a.m. on weekdays except Saturday, when midnight is the deadline. Bootleggers no longer have the privilege of buying their supplies in these licensed establishments. Women are barred, except on special occasions. All Sundays are dry, and ledgers are open to government inspection at all times.

The clubs aren't what they used to be.

### Printers' Pact

The Printers' and Stationers' Guild of British Columbia believes in preparedness. Its members have reached an agreement to co-operate in turning out the work of any plant which may be demolished by bombs, fire, or other enemy agency, and to complete any contract entered into by the suffering party, even though this had not progressed beyond formal undertaking when the premises were damaged.

This is believed to be the first pact of the kind in Canada. The Guild represents sixteen establishments in Vancouver alone, employing a majority of the printers of the city. Whenever possible, the men from the wrecked printshop would be engaged to complete the work contracted for by their employer.

The daily newspapers have long since had an undertaking to come to the rescue of each other in the event of a fire or other calamity which might put any one of them temporarily out of business.



## So long as men work and dream and plan for the future

SO LONG AS MEN pursue happiness and security for those they love, they will seek assistance in the things that help their dreams come true.

That is one reason why the people of Canada and the United States own more life insurance than any other people in the world. . . . no other people are so free to plan their own futures.

But even the many millions of Canadians and Americans who own some life insurance do not own enough to carry out all their plans. Remember that in these two countries each year over a million young men and women graduate from school or university. . . . about 1,500,000 new homes are established. . . . approximately 2,500,000 babies are born for whom parents wish to provide protection.

Circumstances change constantly, and these changes increase the need of people for life insurance protection. So, while the

people of this continent own much life insurance, they need more. However, we believe it is no exaggeration to say that the number of people either unprotected or insufficiently protected would be much greater than it is. . . . were it not for the life insurance agent.

The agent attracted the public's attention to life insurance in the days when it was new and novel. Because he believed enthusiastically and sincerely in life insurance, he succeeded in imparting that belief to others. Like the crusader he is, the agent had the courage and persuasiveness to help people adopt new ideas.

Without that same kind of salesmanship and service, we would still be driving horses and buggies. Homes would still be without washing machines, telephones, and radios. The idea of almost 70,000,000 people owning life insurance would be too fantastic to talk about.

*So long as men work and dream and plan for the future, they need life insurance and the benefits it brings. So long as this is true, they should have, and do have the guidance of trained, experienced agents who are qualified to advise what type and amount of life insurance best fit people's needs and circumstances.*

*This is Number 46 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements in this series will be mailed upon request.*

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